

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DECRIES BRZEZINSKI TRIP

OW281713Y Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman Chin Shu-chi today (?told reporters) that the White House press secretary has announced that Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, will visit Peking from 20 through 23 May.

The government of the Republic of China has issued statements on many occasion objecting to contacts between the United States and the puppet bandit regime. This solemn stand will never change.

Spokesman Chin Shu-chi also said puppet foreign minister, bandit Huang Hua, recently called on ASEAN countries to form a "united front" with the communist bandits to oppose "the superpowers." The spokesman said this shows the communist bandits are stepping up their "united front" diplomacy in Asia, especially among Southeast Asian countries.

Bandit chieftains Teng Ying-chao, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Ping-nan have one after another visited Asian countries and invited important personages from some Asian countries to visit Peking. Recently the communist bandits began using the "organize a united front against the superpowers" slogan to carry out "united front" work in various Southeast Asian countries. Their purpose is to expand subversive activities and establish hegemony in Asia. Far-sighted personages in political circles and the mass media in ASEAN countries understand the communist bandits' scheme and oppose the bandits' using of ASEAN countries to carry out "united front" work.

Chin Shu-chi also pointed out: The Tiaoyutai [Senkaku] Islands are inherent territory of the Republic of China. The Government of the Republic of China has made a number of statements reiterating this. No unilateral act on the part of Japan can alter the solemn stand of the Government of the Republic of China.

ROK FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES 30 APRIL TO DISCUSS TRADE

OW301455Y Taipei CNA in English 1445 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 30 Apr (CNA)--Kim Yong-hwan, finance minister of the Republic of Korea, arrived here Sunday for a four-day visit. He will talk with Chinese Government officials on promotion of trade between the countries.

The Korean finance minister, accompanied by Vice Finance Minister Chung In-yong and Secretary Chang Pyong-chu, will visit the temporary resting place of the late President Chiang Kai-shek at Tzuhu, Taoyuan County, on Monday.

They will call on President Yen Chia-kan, Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, Finance Minister Walter H. Fei, Economics Minister Y.S. Sun, and Foreign Minister Shen Chang-huan.

They will also visit a steel mill and a shipyard and other economic establishments in Kaohsiung before their departure on May 4.

FUKUDA DEPARTS FOR U.S.; JAPANESE PRESS REACTION

OW301005Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Apr (AFP)--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda left Tokyo today for Washington for talks with President Jimmy Carter over global issues. The Fukuda-Carter meeting--the second in 14 months--is expected to last for about three and a half hours on 3 May at the White House. Mr Fukuda was accompanied by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba.

Government sources said that Mr Fukuda will exchange views with President Carter about the roles Japan and the United States will play in the context of the whole world. The Japanese prime minister hopes to build up cooperative relations between the United States and Japan to make a seven-nation economic summit parley to be held in Bonn in July a success and to ensure peace and prosperity in Asia.

Mr Fukuda also intends to ask the United States to defend the dollar. He is also expected to express his government's readiness to comply with U.S. requests for increased Japanese share in the U.S. defense cost in Japan and for Japanese acceptance of Vietnamese refugees. He will also show a positive stance to a U.S. request for further tariff cuts for the U.S.-made computers and color photo films. At the same time, Mr Fukuda is expected to promise to expand Japan's economic cooperation to developing countries, particularly Asian nations.

He is also expected to offer 1,450,000 dollars to finance reconstruction of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and contribute to the Japan-U.S. educational exchange program.

Meanwhile, most Japanese newspapers today saw no particular need for Mr Fukuda to go to Washington at this time.

The vernacular daily Tokyo SHIMBUN said in its editorial that nobody knows why Mr Fukuda has to go to Washington. The timing is not good and there will be no joint communique. There seems to be no fruitful results that could come out of the three-odd hours of talks with the President, the daily said. The editorial added that although a truce continues between the two countries' economic relations, it should be remembered that a trade war was on the verge of breaking out a short while ago.

"We strongly hope that in the consultations the two heads of state will not be unduly pressured by their respective domestic affairs. The fact that there is no immediate issue for settlement in their meeting this time means that they can exchange views from a broad perspective on a higher dimension," the editorial said.

Pointing out the fact that Japan's current trade surplus reached 14,100 million dollars as of the end of March, the mass circulation daily YOMIURI strongly called on Mr Fukuda to reaffirm at the Washington talks, the fulfillment of what he had earlier promised--to reduce Japan's trade surplus--and emphasize a readiness to make more concessions to improve trade situation with foreign countries, such as lowering import duties, rather than making excuses about Japan's situation.

Former editor Masaru Ogawa in a special column in the English language daily Japan TIMES said, "As compared with the past summits, the May 3 conference is drawing little enthusiasm in Tokyo. This is mainly because of the inability to find an urgent motivation for the meeting."

OFFICIALS TO DISCUSS SENKAKU ISSUE WITH CHINESE

Foreign Ministry Official

OW290815Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0759 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking 29 Apr (KYODO)--Takashi Tajima, head of the China Division of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, is coming to Peking Monday to hold consultations with Ambassador Shoji Sato on the Senkaku problem, Japanese Embassy sources revealed Saturday. They declined to comment on whether Tajima plans to meet with Chinese officials also on the incident involving operation of Chinese fishing boats in waters around Senkaku Islands. Tajima is scheduled to remain in Peking until May 4.

Wang Hsiao-hun, deputy director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, had told Mitsuro Donowaki, minister of the Japanese Embassy here, April 21 that the Chinese fishing boats had "accidentally" entered the disputed waters off the Senkaku Islands.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Sato is planning to make a trip to the northeastern part of China from May 3 to 8.

Ambassador Sato

OW011245Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1233 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 1 May (KYODO)--Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato will confer with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung sometime next week to settle the controversial Senkaku Islands territorial issue, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe said Monday.

Abe told reporters that the meeting will be held in Peking to settle the issue at high-level diplomatic talks prior to the planned resumption of governmental talks for the conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. The high-level talks have been arranged at the request of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, according to government sources here.

Takashi Tajima, chief of the China Division of the Foreign Ministry, left here for Peking Monday to pave the way for the Sato-Han meeting, the sources said. Sato and Han last met on 4 March to sound out each side on possible resumption of the treaty talks in Peking.

Sato and Han are expected to exchange views not only on the territorial problems involving the Senkaku Islands but also on the planned restart of the stalled treaty talks, the sources said. The high-level diplomatic talks have been prompted as a result of the gradual pullout of Chinese fishing boats from the outskirts of the Japanese territorial waters around the Senkaku Island late last month.

Sonoda Opposes Typhoon Shelters

OW281301Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Apr (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda expressed a negative view Friday on a plan to construct a port for refuge from typhoons on the Senkaku Islands where Chinese fishing boats recently violated Japanese territorial waters. Sonoda made known the view in his reply to a socialist interpellator at the Foreign Affairs Committee meeting of the House of Representatives. His view was quite different from an earlier endorsement of the port plan expressed by Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe.

Abe indicated Wednesday the government intended to construct such a port on the Senkakus when he met two Dietmen from Okinawa Prefecture and a representative of Okinawa fishermen.

In rejecting the port plan, Sonoda said Friday it would not be wise diplomatically for Japan to set a spark to the Japan-China territorial dispute over the Senkakus because Japan has effective control over the islands at present. It would add nothing to Japan's territorial claim to the islands to construct a port there now, he added.

The foreign minister also said both the Japanese and Chinese governments want to see to it that the Senkaku incident not hamper bilateral negotiations on a planned peace and friendship treaty. By separating the incident from the treaty talks, the government will continue efforts for early conclusion of the treaty, Sonoda said.

Sonoda's statement on the matter betrayed a sharp difference in opinions between the foreign minister and the chief cabinet secretary. Observers said this could raise a controversy within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

SONODA REQUESTS EARLY TALKS WITH ASEAN NATIONS

BK271458Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok 27 Apr (AFP)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda recently asked Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Panchariyangkun to make arrangements for early talks between Japan and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), a diplomatic source said here today. The source said discussion on cooperation between Japan and ASEAN would follow immediately after the ASEAN foreign ministerial meeting to be held in Phatthaya from June 14-16.

The Thai foreign minister is a chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.

TRADE MINISTER KOMOTO DEPARTS FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN TOUR

OW300931Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Apr (KYODO)--Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto left here Sunday on a Southeast Asia tour to Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. Komoto's visit to promote friendly relations follows a trip to the region last August by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. Komoto is scheduled to exchange views with government leaders of each country on such matters as trade and economic cooperation.

Arrives in Jakarta

OW010945Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0901 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Text] Jakarta, 30 Apr (KYODO)--Toshio Komoto, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, arrived here Sunday night on the first leg of a tour of three Southeast Asian nations--Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

While in Jakarta until Tuesday, he is scheduled to confer with President Suharto, Trade Minister Radius Prawiro and other government leaders on Japanese assistance for Indonesia's industrial projects.

The Indonesian leaders are expected to ask Japan to provide more funds for construction of an aluminum smelter in Asahan, Sumatra, import more liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Kalimantan and cooperate in construction of a urea factory in Sumatra--a joint venture of five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

FINANCE MINISTER MURAYAMA DEPARTS FOR MEXICO IMF MEETING

OWB30113Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 28 Apr (KYODO)--Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama left Tokyo Thursday for Mexico City, where he will attend a meeting of the International Monetary Fund Interim Committee Saturday and Sunday.

Before leaving he told newsmen he will ask the United States to improve its international balance of payments to stabilize the value of the dollar. He said he will explain at the coming meeting various government measures designed to attain 7 percent real economic growth and reduce the current account surplus to dollar 6 billion during the present fiscal year ending next March.

He also said he will seek a prudent approach to planned distribution of special drawing rights, the IMF's international monetary unit.

Murayama intends to meet U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal at the coming IMF meeting.

PERMANENT RESIDENCE GRANTED TO VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

OWB30641Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Apr (KYODO)--The government decided Friday to grant Vietnamese refugees wishing to live in Japan the right of permanent residence if they meet certain conditions. The conditions laid down by the government are that they have foster parents in Japan or other persons who lead a stable life and act as their guarantors.

The decision was in response to a U.S. request to Japan to expand a quota for immigration of Vietnamese refugees. Japan has so far refused to accept refugees as permanent residents.

The government plans to increase its contribution to the United Nations refugee fund. The fiscal 1978 budget sets aside yen 335 million as its contribution.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda welcomed the decision at the cabinet session Friday. He said Japan's refusal to accept Vietnamese refugees as permanent residents has undermined the country's international image. More than 800 refugees stayed in Japan in September and October last year. Most of them have been accepted by the United States and other countries and 130 now are accommodated in Japan.

FISHERY FACTS CONCLUDED WITH USSR, CANADA

OWB3131Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Apr (KYODO)--A Japan-Soviet agreement on fishery cooperation and a protocol concerning salmon catching in the northwestern Pacific in 1978 became effective Friday as mutual notification of their approval was made by the two parties, the Foreign Ministry announced.

The ministry also said that Japan and Canada signed an agreement in Tokyo Friday concerning Japanese fishing in Canadian 200-mile fishing zones.

The signing took place between Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Keisuke Arita and Canadian Ambassador Bruce Rankin.

The accord allows Japanese fishing boats to operate in waters off Canadian coasts this year and thereafter.

Last year, Japan had a total haul of 17,057 tons within the Canadian 200-mile zones as against the catch quota of 33,550 tons.

KYODO POLL NOTES INCREASED OPPOSITION TO FUKUDA

OW280525Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0507 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Apr (KYODO)--Opposition to the cabinet of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has reached the highest point in its 16 month history at the same time that support for the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party has made a strong recovery, KYODO news service reported Friday in a survey of political opinion.

The KYODO poll, taken recently among 3,000 adults throughout the country, revealed that while support for the Fukuda Cabinet stood at 34 percent, up slightly from the 31.9 percent last December, opposition to Fukuda had soared from 51.8 percent in the previous poll to a record 57.9 percent.

Only near the end of the Kakuei Tanaka administration has there been greater opposition to a prime minister, the pollsters said.

On the other hand, the LDP was the party choice of 45.5 percent of those polled, up from 38 percent. This was the highest rating for the ruling conservatives in 10 years.

The Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the leading opposition party under the new leadership of Chairman Ichio Asukata, also saw its popularity rise from 15.7 percent to 18.1 percent.

The other opposition parties showed little change, with the New Liberal Club maintaining a 5.1 percent rating, Komeito falling from 4.7 to 4.5 percent, the Democratic Socialist Party rising from 4.1 to 4.5 percent, the Japan Communist Party sliding from 3.9 to 3.4 percent, and the New United Social Democratic Party capturing 2.3 percent.

Those who did not support any political party fell sharply from 22.9 percent to 12.6 percent with those in their 20's in particular showing more interest in politics.

REPORT OF SECRET TALKS WITH JAPAN 'TOTAL FALSEHOOD'

BK290306Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 29 April commentary: "Vicious Scheme to Fabricate Two-Koreas"]

[Text] The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK recently reported that diplomatic representatives of our country and Japan have held secret talks to discuss the possibility of normalizing DPRK-Japan relations. This report by NEWSWEEK is groundless and a total falsehood. We cannot but think that behind this unfounded rumor there is a vicious intention to pour cold water over our people's great cause of fatherland reunification.

We assume that this baseless rumor was put out by the Japanese reactionaries who wish for the permanent division of Korea and have been pursuing an unfriendly policy toward our republic. As far as relations between our country and Japan are concerned, these relations are being interrupted by the hostile policy pursued by the Japanese Government.

Implementing their policy of following the United States, the Japanese reactionaries are actively involved in the "two Koreas" scheme in accordance with the line of the United States to perpetuate the division of Korea and to pursue a policy of war. It is well known that the Japanese reactionaries support the forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. military forces and brought up the so-called "cross-recognition" and "entry into the United Nations" issues as part of a conspiracy with the South Korean puppet clique.

For the Japanese reactionaries to spread an unfounded rumor about "negotiations" on the possibility of establishing a relationship is nothing but a filthy act to find some way to achieve this "cross-recognition." For this aim, which is another grave plot in their "two Koreas" scheme, the domestic and foreign splittists are now maneuvering to obtain international recognition of the South Korean puppet clique, which is a gang of stooges of the imperialists and traitors who have no independence. The falsehood about "negotiations" shows the cunning and vicious nature of the Japanese reactionaries, who are making a desperate effort to achieve "cross-recognition." By spreading such false propaganda, they seek to mislead world opinion into demanding recognition of the South Korean puppet clique and thus create favorable international circumstances for "cross-recognition."

With this so-called "cross-recognition" and "entry into the United Nations," the Japanese reactionaries aim to step up their aggression in South Korea so as to permanently grab South Korea as a market for their goods and as a source of raw materials and labor by pursuing the "two Koreas" plot and maintaining the division of Korea. This is an unpardonable, criminal act of aggression.

The Korean people's great cause of independent and peaceful reunification is being seriously obstructed by the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists, including the Japanese reactionaries. The Japanese reactionaries should not pursue a hostile policy toward us; they should stop their maneuvers detrimental to the reunification of our country and give up the "two Koreas" policy.

They should not demand that U.S. forces remain in South Korea and should stop driving and instigating the South Korean puppets along the road of division and war. The Japanese reactionaries should realize that nothing good will come to them if they continue pursuing their aggressive ambition toward South Korea and the "two Koreas" plot. The Korean people will overcome all the hindrances by the domestic and foreign splittists and will certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

U.S. TROOP PLANS, BRZEZINSKI REMARKS SCORED

OW011025Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 1 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--These days the U.S. imperialists are revealing more fully their intention to keep occupying South Korea indefinitely. According to a report, the investigations subcommittee of the U.S. House Armed Services Committee, in a report reviewing the "troop pullout plan" of the U.S. imperialists, said that the "main U.S. ground combat units should remain in South Korea."

In the wake of this, the U.S. House Armed Services Committee on April 26 passed a "bill" on keeping 26,000 U.S. ground troops in South Korea. On April 28 presidential national security adviser Brzezinski stated that "in case of a conflict on the Korean peninsula the United States would promptly send a strike task force."

On April 21 U.S. President Carter went back a step farther on his original "troop pullout" commitment and made public a special statement on altering the plan for the pullback of the U.S. ground force. These acts of the U.S. imperialists prove that though they are loud-mouthed about "troop withdrawal," they in actuality have no intention at all to vacate South Korea, and their "troop pullout" commitment was from the beginning a crafty ruse to fool public opinion at home and abroad.

They are shameless enough to claim that the continued presence of their aggression forces in South Korea is "the only and most important factor" for the maintenance of "a military equilibrium" and the prevention of a new war on the Korean peninsula. This is a robber-like logic aimed at justifying the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' continued occupation of South Korea.

The world knows that the ever-increasing danger of a new war in Korea comes chiefly from the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and persistent aggressive manoeuvres. The "threat of southward invasion" much clamoured about by the U.S. imperialists has never existed nor does it exist. What exists actually is the threat of northward invasion. Today they are speeding up the arms reinforcement and increasing military "aid" to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique behind the curtain of "troop pullout" and holding frantic military exercises. All this indicates that their aggressive design on Korea remains unchanged and becomes more cunning and vicious.

The double-dealing acts committed by them behind the facade of "troop pullout" serve as patent proof that they persist in their invariable aim to freeze the division of Korea, create "two Koreas," keep hold on South Korea indefinitely and unleash a war of aggression against our republic, persistently clinging to the "policy of strength".

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON ARMS TRANSFER NOTED

SK291005Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 29 Apr 78 SK

[Text] According to a report from Washington, the U.S. imperialists have decided to transfer military equipment of various types valued at \$54.1 million to the South Korean puppets.

This criminal measure by the U.S. administration, as part of the scheme for building up the puppet army, was passed by the U.S. Congress on 20 April, the report said. Among the military equipment to be transferred by U.S. imperialists to the puppet army this time are 6 CH-47 transport helicopters and 16 (M-48) tank recovery vehicles.

The U.S. imperialists are continuing to transfer many lethal weapons to South Korea to abet the South Korean puppets in the provocative scheme for war against the northern half of the republic. The U.S. imperialists' criminal acts heightening tension in Korea and increasing the danger of war have aroused great indignation among the Korean people and the world peace-loving peoples.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES LED BY CHENG TO-PIN

SK290542Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 29 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--A Chinese Government trade delegation headed by Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived in Pyongyang by train on April 28. The delegation was met at the railway station by Kim Sok-chin and other personages concerned and Chinese ambassador Lu Chih-hsien.

VISIT OF CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPEROR ARRIVES

Further Details on Arrival

SK290523Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 29 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, and empress arrived in Pyongyang on April 28 by special plane for an official visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kil Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife came out to the airport and warmly met his majesty Bokassa the First and empress.

Set up in front of the crowd were the slogans "Warm welcome to his majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa!" "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and Central African people!" "The Korean people support the just struggle of the Central African people for the independent development of the country!" and "Let us unite with the world people advocating independence!"

The entourage of his majesty the emperor consists of Mandaba Bornou, minister of state, juridical councillor of the imperial court and president of the supreme court; James Theodore Blaise and Simon Bedaya-ngaro, ministers of state and councillors of the imperial court; Guy-bruno Marie Darlan, minister and economic councillor to the emperor; Henri Koba and Gabriel Doyen, ministers and councillors of the imperial court, Andre-dieudonne Magale, minister of state in charge of planning, international cooperation and statistics; Michel Gbezera-Bria, foreign minister; Jean Pierre le Boudet, minister of agriculture, stockbreeding, waters, forests, fisheries, hunting and tourism; Rigobert Yombo, minister of energy, mines and geology; and others.

The guests were cordially met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kim Man-kum, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, chairmen of committees and ministers of the administration council, leading functionaries of working peoples organisations, generals of the Korean Peoples Army, leading personages of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press, Yi Man-sok ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Central African Empire.

Bokassa Calls on Kim 28 April

SK290531Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 29 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, and empress on an official visit to our country paid a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife on April 28. The great leader Comrade Il-song had a conversation with His Majesty Bokassa the First in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and posed for a photograph with his majesty the emperor and his entourage.

Talks Held 28 April

SK290519Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 29 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on April 28 between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrades Pak Song-Chol, Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam, Kim Man-kum and Kong Chin-tae, personages concerned Kim Kwan-sop, Yi Chang-son, Choe Chong-kun, Yu Kum-son, Kil Chae-kyong, and Yi Man-sok, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Central African Empire.

Present there on the Central African side were Mandaba Bornou Pidele, minister of state, juridical councillor of the Imperial Court and president of the Supreme Court; Lamine Theodore Blaise, minister of state and councillor of the Imperial Court; Simon Bedaya-Ngaro, minister of state and councillor of the Imperial Court; Emmanuel Bongopassi, councillor of the Imperial Court; Guy-Bruno Marie Darlan, minister and economic councillor to the emperor; Henri Koba, minister and councillor of the Imperial Court; Gabriel Doyen, minister and councillor of the Imperial Court; Andre Dieudonne Magale, minister of state in charge of planning, international cooperation and statistics; Michel Gbezera-Bria, foreign minister; Jean Pierre le Boudier, minister of agriculture, stockbreeding, waters, forests, fisheries, hunting and tourism; Rigobert Yombo, minister of energy, mines and geology; Abendoh Hubert, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Central African Empire to the DPRK; Sylvestre Bangui, ambassador of the Central African Empire to France; and Jacques Mbosso, general secretary of the Movement for the Social Evolution of Black Africa (the MESAN).

At the talks views were exchanged on expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on a number of problems of common concern. A consensus of views was reached on the problems discussed. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Hosts Banquet 28 April

SK290541Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 29 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan assembly hall on the evening of April 28 in honour of His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, on an official visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were His Majesty Emperor Bokassa the First and empress and their entourage.

Present there were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam, Kim Man-kum, Kong Chin-tae and Hwang Chang-yop and other leading functionaries. Foreign diplomatic envoys and their wives were also present on invitation.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife, in company with His Majesty Bokassa the First and empress, appeared in the banquet hall to the strains of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with a loud applause. The national anthems of the Central African Empire and our country were played at the banquet. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. His Majesty Bokassa the First made a speech next.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments. An art performance was given by Pyongyang artists at the banquet.

Text of Kim Il-song Speech

OW281621Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a grand banquet this evening in honour of His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, on a visit to our country. Follows the full text of the speech made by the great leader at the banquet:

Esteemed Your Majesty Bokassa the First and Your Majesty Empress, dear guests from Central Africa, comrades and friends,

Today we have received with great pleasure Your Majesty Bokassa the First, the emperor of Central Africa, Your Majesty Empress and other guests from Central Africa. On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, I would like first to warmly welcome you, distinguished guests from Central Africa.

Esteemed Your Majesty the Emperor has travelled all the way this time east of Asia to visit our country. It shows that in recent years the friendly relations between our two countries have been expanded and developed with each passing day and have entered upon a new phase. The Korean people and the Central African people were secluded from each other in the days of former colonial rule. However, they have now formed the solid ties of friendship amid the strong current of independence prevailing over the world. Both Korea and Central Africa are member states of the nonaligned movement.

The Central African people launched into an independent development of their country after Your Majesty Bokassa the First took the highest post of the state. You advanced the operational line of mobilizing and utilizing all the country's might and resources on the principle of self-reliance and gained many successes in overcoming poverty and backwardness left by the colonial rule and in reshaping the look of the country. The Government of Central Africa follows an independent foreign policy based on the nonaligned principle, and opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism.

We warmly congratulate the Central African people on their achievements scored under your leadership in the struggle to defend the country's sovereignty and build the national economy and national culture, and actively support your endeavours to bring about complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Today in southern Africa, a fierce showdown is going on between the two forces: the people aspiring for the complete liberation of Africa on one hand and the imperialists and fascists trying hard to maintain their atrocious racist regime on the other hand.

The imperialists, old and new colonialists and racists are resorting to all sorts of machinations, such as armed suppression, split and alienation and fabrication of puppet regimes, in order to maintain colonial domination and a racial suppressive system in southern Africa. With no machination, however, can they check the regeneration of Africa. The master of Africa is the African people.

Our people actively support and encourage the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their valiant struggle against the cursed colonial oppression, racial discrimination and apartheid and for freedom and liberation, and will always stand firmly on the side of the fraternal African people fighting for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

We will firmly unite with the nonaligned countries to realize the common ideals of the nonaligned movement and render an active support and encouragement to the struggle of all peoples against imperialism, colonialism and dominationism.

Esteemed Your Majesty Emperor, Your Majesty's visit to our country this time constitutes support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for the socialist construction and the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Only when the peoples of the nonaligned states and newly-emerging countries are firmly united, can they emerge victorious in their common cause of opposing all forms of domination, subjugation and inequality and creating an independent new life.

I am convinced that Your Majesty's visit to our country will make a contribution not only to expanding and strengthening friendly cooperation between our two peoples but also to consolidating the solidarity among the peoples of Asia and Africa. Being greatly touched by Your Majesty who have come all the way to our country carrying with you the trust in us and the feelings of fraternal friendship towards us, I propose a toast:

To the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Central African peoples to the solidarity of the world's people advocating independence to the health of esteemed Your Majesty Bokassa the First and Your Majesty the Empress, to the health of the guests from Central Africa, to the health of diplomatic envoys of various countries and madams, and to the health of all comrades and friends present.

Art Performance 29 April

SK301010Y Pyongyang KCNA English 0820 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--The song and dance tale "The Song of Paradise" was performed at the Mansudae Art Theatre on April 29 in honour of His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, on an official visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his wife saw the performance with His Majesty Bokassa the First and the empress.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in company with His Majesty Bokassa the First appeared in the box to the strains of welcome music, all the audience warmly welcomed them with stormy cheers of manse (hurrah) and thunderous applause. Invited to see the performance were the party of His Majesty Bokassa the First and staffers of the Embassy of the Central African Empire in Pyongyang. Appreciating the performance together with the guests were Comrades Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae, personages concerned and leading functionaries, and working people in the city.

Kim Calls on Bokassa 29 April

SK301003Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife, on April 29, paid a return call on His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, and her majesty the empress. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with His Majesty Bokassa the First in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Hosts Luncheon 30 April

SK010340Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 1 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife on April 30 arranged a luncheon in honor of His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, and the empress on an official visit to our country. The luncheon passed in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with sentiments of friendship.

Talks Held 30 April

SK010341Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0235 GMT 1 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--Talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Majesty Bokassa the First, emperor of Central Africa, in Pyongyang on April 30. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PDYR PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

SK290510Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 29 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--A party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [Hasani], member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation and prime minister, arrived in Pyongyang on April 28 by special plane of an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Arriving here together with Comrade Ali Nasir Muhammad were Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation and minister of construction; Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation and minister of trade and supply; Dr. 'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr, member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation and minister of health; Saleh Munasser Alsiehy, member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation [UNFPO] and permanent secretary of the foreign relations department of the UNFPO; Ahmad Saleh Hajib, ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Shafiq Saleh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in our country; Abu Bakr Sa'id Ba'bbaad, director of the Asia and Australia department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other delegation members.

Set up in place of honour at the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed a friendship mission of the people of Democratic Yemen.

When the plane carrying the delegation touched down, they enthusiastically greeted the guests, raising cheers and waving bunches of flowers. The delegation was met at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2300 GMT on 28 April adds that among those present at the airport were Kim Kwan-sop, Kim Kyong-yon, (Choe Chong-kon), Yi Chong-mok, Chong Song-nam, Yi Hwa-son and (Choe Chu-pan).]

The national anthems of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and our country were played. Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, together with Premier Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean Peoples Army.

Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made public an arrival statement in connection with the visit of the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to our country. In the statement he said that their visit to Korea would contribute to consolidating the ties of cooperation between the governments of the two countries and strengthening the friendly relations between the two peoples.

He continued: The visit will afford us an opportunity of seeing for ourselves the great achievements made by the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea. We intend to exchange views on problems of our common concern, on the present international situation and the developments in the Arab world. We will also discuss possibilities of expanding and developing economic and technical cooperation between our two countries.

The statement emphasized: A country linked with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the ties of cooperation and ties of firm friendship, our country fully supports the struggle waged by the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the policy put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We reiterate that the Government of the DPRK is the only legitimate representative of the entire Korean people in the North and the South.

Premier Receives Delegation

SK290459Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 29 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on April 28 met the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen which paid a courtesy call on him and had a friendly conversation with the guests. Present on the occasion were the members of the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [Hasani], member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation and prime minister. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned were on hand.

Kim Receives Hasani 29 April

SK300954Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 April (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on April 29 received the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [Hasani], member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization. Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned Yi Chong-mok, Chong Song-nam and Yi Hwa-son were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation presented a gift of best wishes to him.

Talks Held 28, 29 April

SK300959Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 April (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on April 28 and 29 between the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Present at the talks on our side were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, personages concerned Kim Kyong-yon, Yi Chong-mok, Chong Song-nam, Yi Hwa-son, Choe Tu-kwang and Han Su-kil. Present on the opposite side were Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [Hasani], member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization; Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization and minister of construction; Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization and minister of trade and supply, Dr. Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr, member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization and minister of health; Saleh Munasser Alsiely, member of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization and assistant secretary of foreign relations of the Central Committee of the organization; Ahmad Saleh Hajib, ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Shafiq Saleh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PDRY Embassy in Pyongyang; and Abu Bakr Sa'id Ba'bbad, director of the Asia and Australia department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At the talks the two sides exchanged views on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries and a number of questions of mutual concern and reached a unanimity of views on the questions discussed. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Party, Government Host Banquet

SK300920Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 29 arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on an official visit to our country. Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation headed by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad [Hasani], member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organization. Vice-President Pak Song-chul, Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, Vice-Premier Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned were present at the banquet. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2300 GMT on 29 April adds to the list of those present "functionaries Kim Kwan-sop and Kim Kyong-yon"]

Premier Yi Chong-ok spoke first at the banquet. Speaking next was Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Democratic Yemeni peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Secretary General Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and esteemed Comrade Chairman Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, the health of Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the health of Premier Yi Chong-ok. The banquet passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Premier Yi's Banquet Speech

SK019930Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 29 Apr 78 SK

[Speech by DPRK Premier Yi Chong-ok at a banquet arranged by the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Administration Council for the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the People's Palace of Culture on 29 April-- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, esteemed guests from Democratic Yemen, comrades and friends:

At this place, filled with fraternal sentiments, I would first like to warmly welcome the members of the party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] headed by esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad which has come to visit our country bringing the warm and fraternal friendship of the people of democratic Yemen to our people.

Not long ago, a party and government delegation of our country visited Democratic Yemen and received warm welcome and hospitality from the people of your country. Today you have come to our country amid the warm welcome of our people. These mutual visits and contacts between us show the deepening fraternal friendship and militant unity between our two countries.

Your current visit to our country will be an important impetus to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two countries in various fields and to further strengthen the mutual support and solidarity in social construction and the joint struggle against imperialism.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries continue to develop favorably. In particular, since Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, had a historic meeting with Comrade Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the central committee of the United National Front Political Organization of Democratic Yemen, and Comrade Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, chairman of the Presidential Council, these friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of our two countries have entered a new, higher stage. The Korean people treasure the friendship with the peoples of Democratic Yemen and always watch with deep interest to their struggle to build a new society.

The diligent and courageous people of Democratic Yemen, under the correct leadership of the United National Front Political Organization, have achieved great successes in consolidating political independence and developing an independent national economy and national culture by sternly smashing various vicious subversive activities and sabotage by the imperialists and their lackeys and their policy of economic blockade, and by carrying out the tasks of the national democratic revolution through the demonstration of a staunch fighting spirit. Our people rejoice at all the successes made by the people of Democratic Yemen on their road to socialism as if these were their own and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle.

Today the struggle of the Korean people to build socialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is carried out in close relationship with the struggle of the peoples of the newly emerging countries against imperialism and for independence. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by embodying the chuche idea created by him, the Korean people have changed our country into an independent socialist industrial country with the firm foundation of a self-reliant national economy in a short period of time.

The utmost national task of the Korean people today is the reunification of the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date. But, running counter to the unanimous intention and desire of the entire Korean people and the trend of the times, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are more tenaciously scheming to strengthen preparations for a new war in South Korea and to permanently divide our country into "two Koreas."

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, accelerating war preparations in South Korea, in March conducted a "South Korea-U.S. joint operational exercise"--the largest in scale since the Korean War--mobilizing over 100,000 troops of U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine units and the South Korean puppet army. Through this reckless war racket, the U.S. imperialists once again revealed their aggressive ambition to desperately oppose peace and peaceful reunification in Korea and to permanently occupy South Korea.

With the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the newly emerging countries, including Democratic Yemen, and of the progressive peoples of the world, the Korean people will frustrate and smash the schemes by domestic and foreign splittists to fabricate "two Koreas" and provoke a new war, and will achieve the cause of the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification without fail.

The U.S. imperialists, who are increasing tension and hindering peaceful reunification in Korea, gravely threaten peace and stability in the Middle East, too, and are craftily scheming to split and alienate the countries of the newly emerging forces.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the Israeli aggressors' brigandish acts against southern Lebanon and fully support the struggle of the Lebanese people to defend their independence and sovereignty and the just struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people to regain the usurped territories and restore their national rights.

The Korean people, in the future, too, will vigorously struggle to build a new world without imperialism and colonialism, exploitation and oppression, in firm unity with the people of Democratic Yemen and the progressive peoples of the world who advocate independence. Our people regard it the greatest honor and pride to have such diligent and courageous revolutionary comrades as the people of democratic Yemen in the Asian continent.

While in our country, you will witness the successes our people have attained in socialist construction and their vigorous struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. You will also feel the fraternal friendship of the Korean people toward the people of Democratic Yemen, wherever you go. I wish you joyful and useful days while staying in our country.

Wishing you joyful days while staying in our country and that your visit to our country produces excellent fruits, I would like to toast the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Democratic Yemen; the prosperity and development of the PDRY; the long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people; the health of esteemed Comrade General Secretary Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and of esteemed Comrade Chairman Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali; the health of esteemed Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; the health of the guests from Democratic Yemen; and comrades and friends present here.

Delegation Departs 30 April

SK010405Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 1 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--The party and government delegation of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation and prime minister, left Pyongyang by special plane on April 30 after an official visit to our country on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Set up with due respect in the centre of the compound of the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United National Front Political Organisation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Standing there were the slogan boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the revolutionary political leadership of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen!"

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premiers Kye Ung-tae and Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned. Present were Vietnamese Ambassador Le Trung Nam and Mongolian Ambassador Badamtaryn Baldoo to our country.

After the national anthems of the DPRK and PDRY were played, Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, in company with Premier Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army. A large number of working people in the city warmly sent off the guests, raising cheers and waving bunches of flowers.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ON OCCASION OF MAY DAY

SK010734Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2231 GMT 30 Apr 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May editorial: "An International Holiday Demonstrating the Unity and Solidarity of the Working People of the Entire World"]

[Text] In challenging circumstances in which continuous advances and innovations have been marked in the struggle to implement the new prospective plan, today our working class and workers, together with the people of the entire world, greet May Day, the international holiday of the working class. May Day, which the working class and the people of the entire world commemorate annually, is an important holiday strengthening international unity and solidarity in the struggle for the working people's freedom and happiness and against all forms of domination and subordination.

Greetings this holiday, our country's working class and people extend militant solidarity and warm greetings to the working class and revolutionary peoples of the entire world, who are vigorously advancing toward the bright future of mankind, a new era devoid of exploitation and oppression.

It has been a long time since the international working class, upholding the banner of unity, commenced a bloody struggle to eliminate capitalist tyranny, cut the shackles of slavery and thus create a new society and a new life. During this period, the working class and the oppressed and exploited masses of workers have courageously pioneered their future, defying all kinds of ordeals and sacrifices. As a result, great changes have occurred in the international arena and the appearance of the world has undergone a basic change. The international communist, labor, national liberation and democratic movements have made great progress, thus greatly weakening the reactionary imperialist forces. Socialism, transcending national boundaries, has developed worldwide. Millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who had been oppressed and abandoned in the past, have cast off the cursed colonial yoke and won brilliant victories in the cause of developing a new life. The working class and workers of capitalist nations have waged vigorous struggles for the right to exist and for democratic freedom and against capitalist oppression and exploitation.

Today it is the unalterable trend of the times for the people to emerge into a new arena of history as masters, from a state of being oppressed and treated contemptuously. This is a precious gain attained by the international working class and people through their united struggle to smash all forms of class, national and slave subjugation. The strengthening of the international unity and solidarity of the working class and people constitutes a powerful weapon for victory in the revolutionary cause. Our country's working class and people have always valued solidarity with the world revolutionary forces and have been endlessly faithful to proletarian internationalism. Our party has consistently adhered to the firm policy of uniting with the world revolutionary people and strengthening and developing friendly and cooperative relations with them.

The entire course followed by the Korean people in the Korean revolution is a proud course in which, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our working class and people have upheld the banner of proletarian internationalism and have struggled, devoting themselves to this cause. Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership our country's working class and people have actively supported the just struggle of the peoples of the entire world since the start of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. They have successfully fulfilled their glorious mission as a reliable national force of the international working class. The revolution of an individual nation is part of the world revolution. Victory in the world revolution can be attained through the successful prosecution of resolutions by individual nations.

Assuming the firm stand and attitude of masters responsible for the Korean revolution, our country's working class and people have victoriously traversed the path of struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialist construction for a half century. During the dark period in which the people's trials reached a zenith, our country's working class and people, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as their great leader, greeted a new, rewarding revolutionary era by hewing out their fate by themselves.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who illuminated the future of the contemporary era and the revolution with the immortal chuche ideology, has developed the path toward national, class and human liberation, marked a new epoch of socialism and communism and opened a new era of great national prosperity and development on this land, which was once plagued by centuries of backwardness and privation. The entire course which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has followed since he set out on the road of revolution, going through ordeals and trials, has been brilliantly embellished with great leadership, tender love and consideration and firm belief in the might of the working class, the guiding class of the revolution. It has been a course of developing the working class into a powerful revolutionary force so as to help them take responsibility for the Korean revolution.

Our working class, which suffered all forms of maltreatment and humiliation in the past, has been able to embrace its historic mission embodied in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has risen in a true revolutionary cause and has courageously taken the lead in the struggle in every stage of revolutionary development. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise guidance of our working class and people, our fatherland, which was once obscure on the world map, is a proud country of chollima and a strong socialist nation of independence, self-reliance and self-defense. International solidarity with our revolution has been increasingly strengthened. Voices supporting our people's cause of fatherland reunification reverberate throughout the world.

By holding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as our great leader and by vigorously advancing after the banner of the chuche ideology, the Korean revolution has been able to follow a single, glorious path strewn with heroic events and exploits. Our working class and people have become a most proud and happy people. All the people, including our working class, firmly convinced that following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction is the glorious course for fully accomplishing the cause of socialism and communism and vigorously accelerating the victory of our revolution and the world revolution, are firmly determined to successfully fulfill both the national and international duties of the working class, following the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership forever.

Our people have made great progress toward socialism and communism. But our revolution, which started long ago in the Paekdu forest, has not been completed. We should struggle to the end to accomplish the cause of socialist and communist construction, the historic duty of the working class. We should vigorously and continuously advance, upholding the red banner of revolution. Successfully implementing the blueprint of the Second 7-Year Plan unfolded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a truly worthwhile struggle to place our revolution on a new, higher stage and expedite the complete victory of socialism and fatherland reunification. Today when an unprecedentedly magnificent and vast economic construction program has been unfolded before our party and people, our working class and workers should fully display the heroic Korean people's spirit and perform heroic exploits, as they have done in the past. All party members and workers, overcoming all difficulties with the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance--a motive power which has wrought numerous miracles on this land--should mark a continuous upsurge in production and construction.

By thoroughly implementing the three-point policy calling for introduction of *chuche*, modernization and scientification, all sectors of the people's economy should further solidify the foundation of our self-reliant socialist economy and should strengthen the country's economic might in all ways. By fanning the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in all units and at all outposts where the working class labors, they should vigorously accelerate the work of revolutionizing the whole society and converting it into a society of the working class. They should accelerate economic and cultural construction.

All party members and workers should assume a working class stand and firmly adhere to revolutionary principles, safeguard and follow the socialist cause, thoroughly reject illusions about imperialism, and resolutely struggle against the imperialists. Workers should display the revolutionary spirit of leading a frugal and simple life, working, studying and living in a revolutionary manner. By mingling with the working class to organize and carry out organizational and political work, party organizations at all levels and functionaries should more firmly arm workers with the *chuche* ideology, train them in class consciousness and help them play the militant role of always taking the lead in revolution and construction so that they can continuously and successfully fulfill their weighty responsibility and duty as the guiding class of the Korean revolution.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of South Korea, our people, who have lived on a single land as a homogeneous people for several thousand years, have experienced the suffering of national division for more than 30 years. All the people unanimously desire to reunify the divided fatherland, and this is the people's supreme task, the fulfillment of which should not be delayed for even a minute. Upholding the fatherland reunification policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our working class and all workers should check and frustrate the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the internal and external splittists to fabricate "two Koreas," and should more vigorously struggle to win nationwide sovereignty.

Strengthening unity with the international revolutionary forces is an important factor guaranteeing the victory of our revolution. Strengthening friendship and cooperation with the world revolutionary people, including the international working class, is our party's consistent foreign policy. Just as they did in the past, our people, upholding the revolutionary banners of proletarian internationalism, anti-imperialism and independence, will unite with the peoples of socialist and nonaligned nations and with the peoples of all nations who value sovereignty. They will oppose imperialism and colonialism, vigorously and continuously struggle for victory in the cause of socialism and communism and actively support and encourage the just struggle of the world revolutionary people.

The just cause of the international working class and the revolutionary people, vigorously advancing along the road of independence for the final victory of socialism and communism, will surely be victorious. The revolutionary cause of our working class and people who, firmly united around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and upholding the revolutionary banner of the great *chuche* ideology, are vigorously advancing along the road of independence toward the final victory of socialism and revolution, will be ever-victorious and forever invincible.

REMAINING KAL CREWMEMBERS TO RETURN 3 MAY

BK300825Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Excerpt] The pilot and the navigator of the ill-fated Korean Airlines plane, who arrived at Copenhagen early this morning from Leningrad in the USSR, are scheduled to arrive in Seoul at 1545 Korean time 3 May. According to the relief headquarters for the ill-fated KAL airplane today, pilot Kim Chang-kyu and navigator Yi Kun-sik will leave Paris 2 May aboard a KAL Flight 902 DC-10 via Anchorage for Seoul.

Government Thanks USSR

SK010105Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0054 GMT 1 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin over the weekend thanked the Soviet Government for its early repatriation of two crewmen of a Korean jetliner detained on charges of violating Soviet airspace.

In a statement issued Sunday shortly after their arrival in Copenhagen aboard a Russian Aeroflot, Pak said it was fortunate that the two Korean crewmen could return home safely and that he would like to appreciate the Soviet authorities for their speedy action in releasing the pair. The foreign minister also thanked the American Government for its efforts in obtaining the pair's release on behalf of the Korean Government. The U.S. Government had looked after their interests during their detention in the Soviet Union on behalf of the Korean Government.

Captain Kim Chang-kyu and navigator Yi Kun-sik were released Saturday and flown out to the Danish capital aboard a Russian plane. They are expected to arrive here Wednesday.

The crewmen were detained in the Soviet Union when their Boeing 707 commercial jetliner crash-landed in northern Russia after being fired on by a Soviet warplane late last month. They had been left behind for interrogation on their alleged intrusion into Soviet airspace while the rest of the crew and passengers were released early last week.

In the meantime, pro-government and opposition parties alike issued similar statements praising the Soviet Union for its humanitarian gesture.

Improved Soviet Relations Possible

SK010828Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0822 GMT 1 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (HAPTONG)--A leading Seoul daily said today there are signs indicating that relations are changing in a positive way between South Korea and the Soviet Union with the recent incident involving a Korean airliner as a turning-point.

Relations between the two countries, which have no diplomatic ties, were entering a new stage as shown in a set of moves resulting from the early release of the people aboard the Korean Air Lines (KAL) plane forced to land in northern Russia on April 20.

TONG-A ILBO, in a prominent front-page report, said Seoul and Moscow were seen as having exchanged signs through Korean President Pak Chong-hui's special statement a week ago and a subsequent similar gesture by his foreign minister Sunday over the receptive Soviet action.

Following the release of all but two crew members, Pak offered--in an unusual gesture to Soviet authorities--his appreciation for the prompt measures to free passengers and crew members with an appeal for an early release of the two other fliers. Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin also issued a statement Sunday following the release of Captain Kim Chang-kyu and navigator Yi Kun-sik from Soviet captivity.

The Korean Government, the independent paper went on, reportedly plans to launch an active move to improve relations with the Soviet Union after concluding that the latest Moscow move might have something to do with an encouraging indication favoring a change in its relations toward Seoul.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said that the early repatriation of the two Koreans detained for violation of Soviet airspace has a "momentous diplomatic implication." He noted that Moscow has apparently "taken notice of" President Pak's recent statement and Seoul's continued bids for improvement of ties since 1973 when Seoul proclaimed a new foreign policy outlining its willingness to open its doors to all nations regardless of social and ideological differences. Some observers here interpreted the latest developments as an exchange of signals between Seoul and Moscow on the highest levels.

Airline Seeks Better Ties

SK010255Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0245 GMT 1 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (HAPTONG)--An executive official of the Korean Air Lines today emphasized the need for improving aviation ties with East European communist countries in the wake of the KAL incident and said his company would make efforts to that end.

Cho Chung-kon, vice president of the Korean national flag carrier, said the recent crash-landing of his company's jetliner in the Soviet Union and the ensuing difficulty of contacting the Soviet Government--with which Seoul has no diplomatic ties--has demonstrated the need for improved aviation relations with the East European communist nations. He was referring to last month's incident in which a KAL commercial jetliner was forced down by a Russian interceptor in the northern Soviet Union and its two crewmen had been held captive for more than a week.

Since South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the East European countries, KAL will seek improved aviation ties on a private basis, Cho said. He said he would enlist, if necessary, the good offices of the International Civil Aviation Organization in these efforts. Cho added his company plans to ask for cooperation from insurance companies for the return of the ill-fated jetliner still detained in the Soviet Union and, if necessary, would contact the Russian civil airline company, Aeroflot, for this purpose.

The Soviet authorities still retain the Korean aircraft while they have already released all the members of the crew and passengers.

OPPOSITION LEADER WELCOMES HOUSE ACTION ON WITHDRAWAL

SK290311Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0254 GMT 29 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 29 April (HAPTONG)--Rep. Yi Chol-sung, head of the major opposition New Democratic Party, Friday cabled a message to Rep. Samuel Stratton, chairman of the U.S. House Armed Services Subcommittee on Investigations, thanking the New York Democrat for his subcommittee's passage early this week of an amendment that would require U.S. President Jimmy Carter to leave 26,000 U.S. combat troops in South Korea until a formal peace is achieved there.

Rep. Stratton, who has been adamantly opposed to President Carter's announced policy to withdraw all 40,000 U.S. troops from Korea over the next four to five years, authored the amendment.

In the message, the opposition leader praised the subcommittee chairman for his political wisdom, and the courage he has shown in the course of his panel's work on the amendment. Rep. Yi also said he and his party members were appreciating Rep. Stratton's determination to defend the Far East area including Korea from an enemy attack. He further expressed hope that the amendment will be approved by the full house soon.

NAVY SEARCH VESSELS FIND ANOTHER BODY FROM DPRK SPY CRAFT

SK010836Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0832 GMT 1 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (HAPTONG)--The Counter-Espionage Operations Command today announced that navy search vessels have discovered the body of one more North Korean espionage agent killed in the waters off Komundo Island, South Cholla Province.

An armed North Korean espionage ship was intercepted and sunk by high-speed navy patrol boats on April 28 while attempting to infiltrate from the sea. The bodies of two communist agents killed during the action had already been pulled up. The command also said that a pistol, 14 pistol cartridges and two hand grenades were discovered along with the body.

HERALD Comments on Sinking

SK302357Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Apr 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "North's Espionage Boat"]

[Text] The appearance of a North Korean spy boat close to our southern coast, which was sunk by our naval craft in a gun battle Friday morning, is another reminder that this nation must maintain tight vigilance against any incursion of North Korean armed guerrillas into the country. The communist regime in Pyongyang long ago adopted a policy of trying to communize the South through a combination of regular and irregular warfare. In fact, the Pyongyang regime has built a capacity to conduct large-scale guerrilla warfare in the South and has been waiting for an opportune time to unleash such irregular warfare. Intelligence information disclosed by U.S. military authorities indicates that North Korea currently has some 100,000 regular army soldiers who are specially trained for guerrilla warfare.

A sizable portion of these guerrilla forces is believed to have been deployed close to the Demilitarized Zone that separates the South from the North under the existing armistice agreement.

This is a clear indication that the North Korean communists stand ready to send large numbers of guerrilla forces into the South. The Pyongyang regime is busy propagandizing to the outside world that it is after peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula, but internally the North Korean communists are continually beefing up their military muscle in spite of their widely reported economic trouble. The dispatch of an armed espionage vessel into the South is another example of their double-faced approach to the problem of the unification of the Korean Peninsula.

It is premature to judge whether the sunken North Korean boat was sent in line with a routine probing operation or a plan to increase infiltration of armed guerrillas into the South. At any rate, the Friday incident confirms our belief that the North Korean communist regime is ever ready to prosecute subversive activities in the country. The Counterinfiltration Operations Command also analyzes that the purpose of the spy boat was to infiltrate armed agents into our southern coastal area. On the scene of the chase and battle with the enemy spy boat our naval forces recovered the bodies of two communist agents and a rocket gun plus two pistols, emergency food and some pieces of winter clothing which are common articles for infiltrating armed agents.

As warned by our government leaders earlier this year, there is special reason that the nation has to remain vigilant against North Korean subversive activities this year. This is a general election year. The government yesterday officially set 18 May as the election date for the National Conference for Unification. The 2,583 members of the Unification Conference who will be elected on 18 May are to elect a president of our republic later this year. It is only logical to anticipate that the North Korean communists will try to take advantage of any possible slack in vigilance in a general election year to penetrate subversive elements into the country. The swift interception and sinking of the North Korean spy boat by our naval forces must have disheartened the North Korean communists who planned the dispatch of such spy boats to the South.

Friday's naval feat was significant in that the two navy PK (patrol killer) division vessels, which chased the North Korean boat and sank it in a gun duel, were domestically built with voluntary defense donations by the people. The latest type high-speed boats well demonstrated their quick reaction capability to gratify both our navy men and those who contributed their money to help build up the nation's defense industry. The most effective way to discourage the North Korean communists from attempting subversive activities in the South is to demonstrate our high standard of vigilance and quick interception capability as displayed in our naval craft's sinking Friday of the North Korean spy boat.

ROK MAY BE INVITED TO DPRK PING-PONG EVENT

SK010140Y Secul HAPTONG in English 0115 GMT 1 May 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 1 May (HAPTONG)--Disclosing that North Korea has not sent formal invitations yet to any member countries of the International Table Tennis Federation to vie in the 35th World Table Tennis Championship to be held in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang in April next year, Choe Yong-chol, president of the Korea Table Tennis Association, said Saturday that there is still a chance for South Korea to be invited to the sports meet.

The ITTF is expected to send invitations to ITTF member nations after its council meeting to be held in Tokyo June 10-11, Choe said. Thus some news reports that South Korea and Israel were not invited to the Pyongyang ping-pong tournament turned out to be false, he said.

He quoted a report from Chon Yong-sok, KTTA managing director who visited Japan at his instructions from April 22-26 to determine the news account.

Japan has not received a formal invitation from North Korea but has recently got a favorable response from Pyongyang to its letter informing North Korea that a 57-member contingent of Japan will participate in the Pyongyang meet, Choe quoted Chon as reporting.

JTTA officials told Chon that invitations are expected to go to South Korea and other ITTF member countries shortly after the scheduled ITTF Council meeting in Tokyo and that they would do their best for South Korea to be invited to the ping-pong championship, Choe further quoted Chon as saying.

GREEK MINISTER'S VISIT RESULTS IN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

SK290425Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0129 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Apr (HAPTONG)--South Korea and Greece have agreed to conclude a bilateral double taxation avoidance agreement at the earliest possible date. This was contained in a joint communique issued at the close of a meeting of Korean Commerce-Industry Minister Choe Kak-kyu and visiting Greek Commerce Minister George Panayiotopoulos here Thursday afternoon.

The two ministers recognized that both sides should exert their utmost efforts to expand a balanced trade between the two countries, the joint statement said. The two ministers also agreed to recommend that the chambers of commerce and industry of the two countries establish a Korea-Greece Economic Cooperation Council to further expand trade and economic cooperation on a non-governmental basis, it said.

The ministers agreed that it would be highly desirable to set up a permanent Korea-Greece Council in accordance with the memorandum signed in Athens between the chambers of commerce and industry of the two countries in October 1977 to create favorable conditions for the expansion of the list of exchangeable products and an increase in two-way trade, it said.

The Greek minister invited his Korean counterpart Choe to visit Greece, it said. Greek Minister Panayiotopoulos left here today after a four-day tour of Korea.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR'S RESIGNATION--Seoul, 28 Apr--Yi Kyu-song, Korean ambassador to Singapore, today resigned from his post for health reasons. Ambassador Yi, long suffering from cancer, is to go to the United States shortly for treatment. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0306 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK]

NEW SAUDI ENVOY--Seoul, 28 Apr--President Pak Chong-hui today received credentials from newly-appointed Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Korea Shaykh Zayn ad-Dabbagh and Nicaraguan Ambassador to Korea Julio Gutierrez Rivera separately. On hand at the meetings was Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin. The new foreign envoys have their resident offices in Tokyo. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0307 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK]

BANK GOVERNOR--Seoul, 27 Apr--Sin Pyung-hyon, President Pak Chong-hui's special assistant for economic affairs, was appointed today governor of the Bank of Korea. Sin is replacing Kim Song-hwan, whose tenure as the central bank head expires at the end of this month. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 27 Apr 78 SK]

REGISTRATION OF CITIZENS, FOREIGNERS IMPLEMENTED

BK301030Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Text] The Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs is implementing a project for systematic scrutiny of people residing in the state, classification of citizens and foreigners according to law, and exposing and taking action against foreigners who have entered the country illegally and broken the law.

An experimental project, "Wa Than-u" [early monsoon], was implemented at Mong Hsat township in southern Shan State and in Namhkam, Mu-se and Kutkai townships in northern Shan State. Spot checks were carried out in Rangoon and Pegu divisions and Mon, Karen and Arakan states. Project "Naga-min" [dragon king] is being implemented in Myitkyina and Bhamo in Kachin State and Akyab and Buthidaung townships in Arakan State.

In project "Wa Than-u," 9,612 persons from 1,995 families were examined in the wards and villages of Mong Hsat township from 17 May to 3 June 1977. Action was taken against 22 persons who were suspected of being foreigners. At Taunggyi, 15,396 persons from 2,689 families in Mingala-u, Thittaw and Ye-Aye-Kwin quarters were examined between 18 May and 20 June in 1977. From 13 to 31 December 1977 inspections were made in four Myoma wards and (Panna), (Kaungsa), (Peinsa) and (Kaunghla) villages in Namhkam township. Altogether 2,197 families and 15,378 persons were checked, having had their statistics taken and recorded. Action was taken against 26 Chinese under the Registration of Foreigners Act. Action was also taken against four Chinese who were of a suspicious nature though they hold national registration certificates--and 74 Chinese who had no identification papers--after the matter had been submitted to the township people's council executive committees.

Checks were carried out in six wards in Mu-se township, including (Bazaar) ward, (Kaungnawng Christian) ward, north ward, south ward and (Panpun) ward from 13 to 31 December 1977. A total of 7,970 people from 1,270 families were checked. Action was taken against 30 Chinese under the foreigners registration act, 34 Chinese who hold national registration certificates but who appeared suspicious, and 18 other Chinese without any documents. The cases were submitted to the people's councils, and action is being taken against them. In Kutkai township 6 Myoma wards and 8 villages were inspected during the same period and 811 families comprising 6,055 people were checked and recorded. In addition 25 persons, including 22 Chinese, 1 Nepalese and 2 Pakistanis, had action taken against them under the Foreigners Registration Act. Three other Chinese also had action taken against them under the Burma Immigration Emergency Provisions Act.

In the state and divisions, including Rangoon division, spot checks were made under the leadership of the party and supervision of the people's councils. Surprise checks were made in 21 townships in Rangoon Division; at railway stations, airfields and jetties in Mon State; at airfields, jetties and highway gates in Karen State; and Padaung-Taungup road and other vital points in Pegu Division. Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and Chinese who had violated the rules were discovered. Action was taken against these people under the Registration of Foreigners Act.

Plans were made to launch project "Naga-min" in Kachin and Arakan State, which was carried out according to plans. Project "Naga-min" was carried out in Myitkyina, Kachin State, from 15 February to 4 April 1978, and 2,119 buildings were recorded on maps, checks having been made on 2,748 families and 15,524 persons.

A total of 41 persons were arrested and action against them under Section 5.1 of the Registration of Foreigners Act. Action was taken against 4 people under Section 6.2 of the National Registration Act. Project "Naga-min" was launched in Bhamo from 16 February to 17 March. Under this project a total of 3,035 buildings were recorded on the map and 20,636 persons from 3,575 families were checked. Action was taken against seven persons under Section 5.1 of the Foreigners Registration Act. The first phase of "Project Naga-min" was launched in 9 wards and 40 villages in Akyab township, Arakan State, under the guidance of the regional party committee and state people's council on 11 February 1978. Of the 36,824 persons from 5,682 families checked, action was taken against 364 persons under Section 13.1 of the Burma Immigration Emergency Provisions Act; against 626 persons under Section 5.1 of the Foreigners Registration Act; and 326 persons under the National Registration Act. Of 1,316 persons arrested, 1,025 were sent up for trial.

Under the second phase of the project "Naga-min," inspections were made in 7 wards in Myoma quarter of Buthidaung township and 64 constituencies. Sixty maps, 1,608 registered buildings, 9,880 persons from 1,748 families were examined and 87 persons arrested, with action taken against 72 people from 17 to 19 March 1978. Scrutiny began on 20 March in village tracts of Buthidaung township, which were divided into 13 blocks. Scrutiny was carried out starting from the southern villages of Buthidaung township, and inspection work in 11 blocks was completed on 26 April.

Under this work 66 village tracts, 593 constituencies, 591 maps, 14,819 registered buildings and 85,695 persons from 14,225 families were checked. Action was taken against 507 persons who did not conform to the law. There were 19,457 persons who absconded, abandoning 3,723 houses to avoid scrutiny. Action was taken against 81 persons under Section 13.1 of the Burma Immigration Emergency Provisions Act; against 394 people under Section 5.1 of the Registration of Foreigners Act; and against 119 under Section 6.2 of the National Registration Act--making a total of 594. Judgement has been passed on 63 persons under Section 13.1; 326 persons under Section 5.1; and 117 persons under Section 6.2, with 87 under trial and 1 acquitted.

While project "Naga-min" was being carried out in Buthidaung township, due to agitation by unscrupulous persons and being unable to produce bona fide registration certificates, about 19,457 Bengalis abandoned 3,723 houses and absconded. The chairman of the Arakan State regional party committee told the people to return to their respective villages. He explained that project "Naga-min" was carried out to examine and check statistics which will be conducive to the establishment of the socialist economy. He also assigned to village party organizations in March the duty of further explaining this matter to the people. The Arakan State people's council executive committee also issued notification No 1/78, dated 26 April, asking people who were not facing scrutiny according to law to return within 7 days to their respective townships, wards and villages. Project "Naga-min, Phase II" will be carried out in Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships.

While individuals in the country are being classified as citizens or foreigners and action is being taken against those who have infiltrated the country illegally, in all the townships in the states and divisions, with the exception of Buthidaung township in Arakan State, the foreigners who infiltrated the country illegally did not abscond, but submitted to the law.

Correctly taking the census is vital for the country's politics, economy, social affairs, administration and security.

Therefore, it is very important to check systematically all the people included in the population of the country and to classify them as citizens or foreigners. This registration work is very important for the country. Foreigner registration certificates are to be issued to foreigners according to law. Different registration certificates were issued under the Act for the Registration of People Residing in the Union of Burma. Those foreigners who received registration certificates consider themselves citizens and, furthermore, the majority of the working people believe that the registration certificates issued to foreigners living in Burma make them citizens. In reality, the registration certificate does not make them citizens, but identifies who they are.

Besides, in registering all those living within the country according to law and in issuing national registration cards or foreigner registration cards, some foreigners were mistakenly registered and national registration cards were erroneously issued to them. There are a great many cases like this. Hence, a project to examine every individual living in the country, including newborn children, and to classify them according to law as citizens or foreigners is urgently needed. In addition, the registration cards which have been issued are not durable or neat and are very easily forged. Hence a special project to issue more durable and difficult to counterfeit citizenship cards and foreigner registration cards has become necessary. The Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs therefore drafted a program which was submitted to the second meeting of the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers in turn handed down points to be followed.

The examination by ward and village tract people's council executive committee members, under the supervision of the township people's council executive committees, of each individual residing in the country is for the purpose of classifying them as citizens or foreigners according to law. National registration cards and foreigner registration cards currently in use are also to be replaced by new ones. To implement the project in accord with the decision made by the Council of Ministers, it was decided that over 139.6 million kyat will be spent by the state in three phases. According to this project, the first phase is to cover preparations for the first and second steps; the second phase is to check on each individual within the country in order to ascertain and categorize according to law whether he is a citizen or a foreigner; and finally, the third phase concerns the issuance of national registration certificates or foreigner registration certificates as appropriate.

Bangladesh Moslems Flee Registration

BK291131Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Rangoon, 29 Apr (AFP)--Twenty thousand illegal immigrants living in western Burma along the Burma-Bangladesh border have fled to their own country due to registration checks being conducted by Burmese authorities, NEWS AGENCY BURMA said today.

The registration checks are part of a systematic campaign being conducted throughout the country to check that nationals are properly registered and also to issue new cards where necessary. This disclosure came after recent reports published in Bangladesh that Burmese troops committed atrocities on Burmese [as received] nationals who fled across the border into Bangladesh. But official reports here say that the flow of immigrants back across the border was caused by national registration checks which caused these illegal settlers to flee back into their own territory.

The Burma-Bangladesh border, which stretches for about 100 miles down to the Bay of Bengal, has long been an issue between the two countries over illegal immigrants from Bangladesh, which has been unable to control effectively the overflow of its congested population into the rich underpopulated highlands of western Burma, observers said. Earlier this month Burmese Foreign Minister Brigadier General Myint Maung led a high-level mission to Dacca to hold discussions which no doubt included the pressing border issue, observers said.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS KILL KARENNI REBEL CHIEF OF STAFF

BK281441Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Acting on information provided by responsible villagers that a team of Karenni insurgents was hiding near (Loi Lai) village about 10 miles east of (Pegyi) town in southern Shan State under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Military Command, a column of the 66th Light Infantry Division headquartered in the forward zone moved against the area at 1230 on 16 April 1978, clashing with Karenni insurgents.

Chief of staff of the Karenni insurgents Gen (Saw Wunna) and candidate committee member (Saw Modu Lay) were killed and their pistols seized. Township organizer (Aung Thein) was captured.

(Saw Wunna) was a native of (Aukmaw) village in Pasawng township. He worked as a laborer at [words indistinct] and went underground in 1966 with the Karenni National Progressive Party. He served as a company commander in 1972 and became a central committee member and deputy chief of staff in 1973. He was serving as the chief of staff of the Karenni insurgent organization at the time of his death. He was killed by the army while on his way to the northeast border to contact the BCP [Burma Communist Party] insurgents.

CSSR MACHINERY SUPPLY CONTRACT SIGNED IN RANGOON

BK290426Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Managing Director Lt Col (Kyi Thet) of the Heavy Industries Corporation and Deputy Director General Mr (Derri Solovech) of the (?federal export) of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic signed a contract at the Heavy Industries Corporation in Rangoon today. The CSSR organization will supply the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma with machinery designs and equipment to be used in implementing the tire and rubber goods factory plan near Thaton in Mon State.

This is the second project to be implemented under the economic cooperation agreement concluded between Burma and the CSSR on 12 January 1978. The Heavy Industries Corporation and the CSSR's (?federal export) and Foreign Trade Department will produce sufficient quantities of tires and tubes for heavy and light vehicles, farm vehicles and bicycles. Local rubber will be used as the main industrial raw material in manufacturing tires. The factories are expected to begin production before 1982.

CONFLICT WITH SRV 'NOT A NORMAL BORDER PROBLEM'

BK291638Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Station editorial: "To Block the Expansionist and Annexationist Vietnamese Enemy's Treacherous Maneuvers"]

[Text] At present the Cambodian people are forced to face ferocious enemies all along their country's borders. Is this the desire or the strategic aim of the KCP, the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia? It certainly is not. World opinion and all friendly countries are constantly aware that the Cambodian people and Cambodian Revolutionary Army only want to pool their strength and have time to build their country and improve their living conditions. However, the Vietnamese enemy is ambitious to annex Cambodia through its Indochina federation strategy. The Vietnamese enemy has carried out acts of expansionism, annexationism and aggression against Democratic Cambodia. As pointed out in the 31 December 1977 statement by the Government of Democratic Cambodia, the Vietnamese desire to annex Cambodia, and have implemented a strategy to force Cambodia to join a Vietnamese-dominated Indochina federation, after which they will embark on expansionist ventures in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese were seriously defeated and smashed, but they still stubbornly continue to carry out criminal acts of aggression, expansionism and annexationism against Cambodian territory. That is why it is still impossible to solve the problem. It is not due to the lack of negotiations or the need for a third party. Concerning Cambodian-Vietnamese negotiations, we can say that they have often taken place. Since June 1975, summit, regional, sector and district level negotiations have been held. These negotiations were held in Hanoi, Phnom Penh and in many areas along the border. All these negotiations yielded no results because the Vietnamese have always wanted to annex Cambodia. They have carried out acts of aggression against Cambodia. They have incessantly tried to take Cambodian territory bit by bit. They have carried out acts of subversion in their attempt to foment a coup d'etat to overthrow Democratic Cambodia and destroy the Democratic Cambodian leadership. In short, they have been engaged in all sorts of activities to achieve their design of annexing Cambodian territory. Such is the real nature of the Vietnamese. This is the real nature of Vietnamese expansionism, annexationism and aggression.

Fully aware of the real nature of the Vietnamese and their long-standing treacherous maneuvers, the Cambodian people and the heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army can see through the vicious intent and poisonous maneuvers of the Vietnamese. That is why they have constantly raised their revolutionary vigilance and succeeded in smashing and seriously defeating every single Vietnamese act of aggression.

The Vietnamese plan is to distract world opinion from the real core of the issue by pretending that they wish to solve the border issue. If the root of the current Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict is a normal border problem, why have the Vietnamese been engaged in a series of criminal activities to smash the Democratic Cambodian leadership? Such attempts took place in September 1975, April and September 1976 and April and September 1977. Because they were defeated in all these criminal activities, the Vietnamese launched a large-scale invasion and aggression against Cambodia toward the end of 1977. If this is just a normal border problem, why did the aggressive Vietnamese armed forces invade so deeply into Cambodian territory? A number of districts located up to 30 km from the border were affected. Why did the aggressive Vietnamese armed forces destroy the state administrative power of the Cambodian people everywhere they went? Why did they have to set up their puppets--traitors and gangsters trained in Vietnam?

Does the Vietnamese plan to occupy half of Cambodia's territory and then send millions of Vietnamese nationals to take over that Cambodian territory also relate to the border conflict?

The Cambodian-Vietnamese border is the abominable result of a series of acts of expansionism, annexationism and aggression against Cambodia. However, the border can be seen in historic documents, including articles and maps. In 1966 and 1967 Vietnam proclaimed, recognized and promised to respect this borderline. Why does Vietnam now not honor its promise?

All this proves that this is not a normal border problem. The Vietnamese want to annex Cambodia. The Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict is a confrontation between the stand of defending independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity--the stand of independence, self-reliance and self-determination which Democratic Cambodia has been determined to defend--and the aggressive, expansionist and annexationist stand--the stand of the Indochina federation; of one country, one people, one party and one army; the stand which says that larger countries must annex and turn smaller countries into satellites--the stand of limited sovereignty held by the Vietnamese. That is why, up to now the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict has not been solved. This is not due to the lack of negotiations or the lack of third party help in finding a solution. It is not a normal problem. To settle this conflict, its root must be eliminated. The Cambodian side has indicated to the Vietnamese how to solve this problem and avoid a serious defeat.

On 17 January 1978, on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army, and later on 17 March 1978, in an interview with Yugoslav newsmen and particularly in an interview with the Democratic Cambodian news agency on 12 April 1978, Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Democratic Cambodian Government, said that the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia perceive that it would be better for the Vietnamese side if it abandons its ambitions to annex the territory of Democratic Cambodia and accepts Cambodian friendship and goodwill.

We call upon the Vietnamese side to accept our Cambodian friendship in the interests of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples, for the sake of friendship between Cambodia and Vietnam and their peoples so that Cambodia and Vietnam can prosper and enjoy security and peace, and for the sake of peace in this region. For this reason, if the Vietnamese abandon their annexationist ambitions against Cambodia; their Indochina federation strategy; the principles of the plan of one country, one party, one people and one army; the principles and expansionist designs to annex Cambodian territory and eliminate the Cambodian race--not an abandonment in words only, but an abandonment expressed by consistent deeds--if Vietnam respects through concrete deeds the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Cambodia and the rights of the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny and that of their country in accordance with the stand of independence and sovereignty; then there should not be any contradiction between the two sides, and real friendship will emerge, grow stronger and develop further. However, at present there is no sign to indicate that the Vietnamese have abandoned their true nature as expansionist and annexationist aggressors, that the Vietnamese have stopped their expansionist and annexationist aggression against the Cambodian territory.

The Cambodian people and Revolutionary Army have constantly raised high their sense of revolutionary vigilance and have stood permanently ready to defend and forever preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Cambodia.

U.S. MARXIST-LENINIST DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

BK301820Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Text] On 29 April the U.S. Communist Party Marxist-Leninist delegation led by Comrade Daniel Leon Burstein, Central Committee member of the U.S. Communist Party Marxist-Leninist and editor-in-chief of "THE CALL," left Phnom Penh by air for home after successfully concluding a friendship visit to Democratic Cambodia.

At Pochentong Airport the delegation received warm farewell greetings imbued with profound revolutionary sentiments from the comrade deputy chairman of the committee for foreign relations of the KCP Central Committee; the comrade chief of the Protocol Department of the Democratic Cambodian Foreign Ministry and many other comrades from competent departments. Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador to Democratic Cambodia was also on hand to send off our guests.

During its stay in Democratic Cambodia, the U.S. Communist Party Marxist-Leninist delegation met and held talks with Comrade Ieng Sary, member of the KCP Central Committee's Standing Committee, in an atmosphere of warmth and mutual understanding permeated by a spirit of profound revolutionary friendship. The delegations of the two parties exchanged information on the current situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on a number of international issues related to the two parties and the revolution in the two countries. During these talks, both sides attached great importance to strengthening and developing revolutionary relations and militant solidarity between the two parties, the two revolutions and the two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In addition to the talks, the delegation visited the Siem Reap-Angkor area and the southwestern region. The delegation was accompanied on this trip by the comrade deputy chairman of the committee for foreign relations of the KCP Central Committee. On 24 April our guests left Phnom Penh for Siem Reap. Along the way our guests stopped at the Prek Kdam Dam construction site and many sites of destruction--U.S. atrocities against Cambodia--such as Skoun and Tangkuok.

On 25 April our guests stayed in Siem Reap town and visited bomb craters, proof of the U.S. imperialist criminal acts perpetrated on 25 February 1976. The delegation then visited the traditional pharmaceutical production center, the baray reservoir and the temples of Ta Keo, Bayon and Angkor Wat.

On 26 April, on the way back to Phnom Penh the delegation stopped at the Muoy Meakara Reservoir and the irrigation system in Sampongchey area, which is connected to another canal also having the Muoy Meakara Reservoir as its water source.

The next day 27 April, our guests continued their trip to the southwestern region. The representatives of the U.S. Communist Party Marxist-Leninist passed through Ang Ta Saom, which was destroyed in the U.S. imperialist war of destruction. Our guests then visited Tonloap Town, Kirivong district, Takeo Province, where they witnessed the evidence of the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy's aggression of December 1977 and early January 1978. The delegation then continued its trip to see the masses of cooperative peasants who were then in the process of harvesting the dry season rice crop in Kompong Ampil, Kaoh Andet district.

Our guests then returned to Phnom Penh. Along the way they visited the Ang Ta Saom cooperative where they were cordially and warmly received with profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship by several cadres and cooperative members.

During this visit our guests had cordial and sincere talks with responsible cadres at the national pharmaceutical production center, at worksites, cooperative headquarters, and with military cadres and people from all sectors, including the old and young.

Our guests were strongly impressed by the people's great revolutionary movement which has proceeded at a feverish pitch throughout the country. Our guests realized that the people can do everything, and that the imperialist, expansionist, reactionary circles, especially the U.S. imperialists, have made many attacks and calumnies against Democratic Cambodia. Now they witnessed the actual situation in Cambodia, which is entirely contrary to these calumnies. Our guests were also shocked by the devastation caused by the U.S. imperialist war. In terms of percentage, if this destruction had taken place in the United States, more than 30 million people would have been killed or wounded.

Facing the realities and having discussions with the people, our guests were strongly moved. They realized that the Cambodian people--who have been constantly trained by the KCP--know how to distinguish the real representatives of the American people from the U.S. imperialists. Our guests expressed their admiration for the spirit of the Cambodian people, who have worked with a revolutionary faith. The Cambodian people are now happy and satisfied with the society they have chosen, respecting and profoundly esteeming the KCP. The Cambodian people are now in an emulation movement to fulfill their tasks with a constant sense of revolutionary optimism.

In regard to the Cambodian Revolutionary Army, our guests said that the valiant male and female combatants and cadres have defeated all enemy aggressors. However, all of them have remained modest and polite. Our guests were also impressed by our cooperatives. They said: Not until we saw the cooperatives did we understand present Cambodian society. If one does not see these cooperatives, one cannot realize the development and progress in these newly created cooperatives, especially what has happened in the workshops which, despite the lack of modern technical knowhow, with a sense of creativity can produce practically any kind of tool. Our guests expressed their admiration for the glorious and ancient civilization of our people, which is symbolized by the Angkor temples. Our guests also said that the numerous and new Cambodian revolutionary experiences can be learned and has given great encouragement to the revolutionary movement in the world. [as received] The Cambodian people have defeated the U.S. imperialists and all other aggressors. Therefore all people, including the American people, will certainly achieve their victory.

On the evening of 28 April Comrade Ieng Sary, member of the KCP Central Committee's Standing Committee, hosted an intimate banquet in honor of the delegation at the conclusion of its visit to Democratic Cambodia. The banquet was also attended by the comrade deputy chairman of the committee for foreign relations of the KCP Central Committee, the comrade chief of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry and many other comrades from competent departments.

On the morning of 29 April the delegation visited the former general army headquarters of traitor Lon Nol, where it was warmly welcomed by our military cadres on duty. On display there is military equipment that our heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army recently captured on Cambodian territory from the expansionist and annexationist enemy aggressors, such as armored vehicles and weapons.

The U.S. Communist Party Marxist-Leninist delegation left Phnom Penh and took with it the profound sentiments of friendship and sincere militant solidarity of the Cambodian people to the American people. The delegation also expressed wishes that the KCP-led Cambodian people will achieve even greater victories in their tasks of national defense and the continuation of socialist revolution and construction.

REPORT ON MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN VIENTIANE

BK011009Y Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 1 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 1 May (KPL)--Tens of thousands of cadres, workers, soldiers and other people in Vientiane City with national flags, slogans and streamers this morning poured in That Louang Square to attend a meeting to mark May Day.

Present on the presidium of the meeting were Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee and vice president of the Lao People's Supreme Council; Phoun Sipasent, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice premier; and other Lao party and state leaders and representatives of mass organisations.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organisations in Laos were present.

Following the opening speech by Phao Phimphachan, chairman of the Vientiane City revolutionary administration, Nhiauv Lobaliayao, alternate member of the party Central Committee, president of the Central Nationalities Commission and vice president of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions, took the floor, acclaiming the great victories of the Lao revolution over the past year, and praising workers, cadres, soldiers and other people throughout the country for their positive contributions to national reconstruction and to smashing the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage against the new social system.

With regard to the implementation of the foreign policies of the party and state, he laid a special stress on the historic event in the signing of the friendship and co-operation treaty, the treaty on delineation of the national borders and the agreements on economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation and aid between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"Although the great successes we have recorded are only the initial ones," he emphasized, "they clearly prove that our party and state's line and policies are correct."

Mr Nhiauv Lobaliayao took this opportunity to acclaim the great achievements of workers and other labouring people in the world in their struggle for human rights, democracy and peace. He said: "We always consider the successes of the three revolutionary currents in the world as one of the important factors for our people's triumph in the struggle to defend and build the country."

He called on workers, cadres, soldiers and other people of Laos to fully carry out their rights to collective mastery, overcome all difficulties in production, actively restore and enlarge factories, enterprises, state farms, communication, transport and irrigation projects etc... In order to successfully build the new social system and improve the people's living conditions.

RADIO REPORTS NEW PRC-BUILT 'FRIENDSHIP HIGHWAY'

BK281013Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Summary] "Highway No 1 runs through three northern Lao provinces and is a symbol of the everlasting friendship between the two nations of Laos and China."

"We left Kilometer 0 in Muong Bai district, Oudomsai Province, and drove to Kilometer 112 near the Nam Ou River after attending the ceremony handing over this highway. Highway No 1 is really very beautiful. It is a good, standard highway. It took Chinese workers and combatants many years to build, and they overcame many difficulties and severe hardships. Many of them laid down their lives here in Laos while building this road for the happiness and prosperity of the Lao people.

"Many battalions of Chinese construction workers, riding on military vehicles, left for home immediately after completing their construction task. They sang songs while clapping hands in a joyous atmosphere." On their way home, they were greeted by Lao people working in ricefields or in their houses near the road, as the vehicles passed by. All the Lao people expressed their love and thanks to the Chinese workers who helped Laos build the road.

"On our way, we stopped off at a friendship rest shelter at Kilometer 70 at the foot of a mountain." This mountain is referred to by Chinese workers as a tiger which blocks the way. It is some 200 meters high.

The Chinese engineers had to bore a tunnel through this mountain, which took them 20 days. In fact, building Highway No 1 was much more difficult than building Highways 2, 3 and 4 in northern Laos. This is because there were many mountains and rivers blocking the way. Moreover, the weather was very capricious. "There were many difficulties in transporting food supplies and construction materials during the rainy season. The Chinese workers had to work day and night." It can be said that Friendship Highway No 1 was built with the blood and lives of Chinese workers who had to move stones of a standard quality to be used in building the road, from areas 30 or even 60 km away from the construction site.

The construction of Friendship Highway No 1 has been completed and the Chinese construction workers have left for home along this highway. From now on, it is the responsibility of the Lao side to take care of Friendship Highway No 1, which has a length of nearly 286 kilometers. The Lao people living near the highway will always think of their Chinese neighbors whenever they use or see this beautiful highway or the bridges across the rivers. The Lao people in the north are prepared to take good care of Friendship Highway No 1 and will remember the assistance of the Chinese people in their hearts forever.

SOUPHANOUVONG, PHOUN SIPASEUT GREET TANZANIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK300953Y Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 30 Apr (KPL)--President Souphanouvong of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has sent a message of greetings to Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on the national day of Tanzania (April 26).

The message says: "On the occasion of the proclamation of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the Lao people, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and in my own name, I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency, and through you, to the government and people of Tanzania, my warmest congratulations and my best wishes for happiness, prosperity and great success.

"May the friendship and solidarity between our two countries and two peoples be developed and strengthened day by day."

On this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister of the LPDR, sent his congratulations to Ibani Kadoma, foreign minister of Tanzania. [as received]

EDITORIAL URGES EFFICIENCY IN REGIONAL MILITARY WORK

BK290342Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Editorial: "Pay Attention To Increasing the Efficiency of Regional Military Work"]

[Text] The status and role of regional military work are of paramount strategic importance in our country, both in war and peacetime; both in the liberation war and in the present task of all the people to consolidate and build our national defense.

Entering the new stage of the revolution, the people of all nationalities in our country have concentrated and are still concentrating all their intelligence and strength on the task of defending and building our beloved country. In this new period, regional military work involves some new duties and lofty aims. Meanwhile, there exist new possibilities and conditions which are very favorable to us.

To effectively carry out all regional military duties, we must deeply understand and firmly grasp the party's political and military lines and appropriately apply them, keeping in mind the conditions and true situation in each locality. Meanwhile, in carrying out this work, we must accomplish practical deeds and study while working. Once we have grasped the new objectives and understood the new favorable conditions and new difficulties, then we can more effectively resolve problems and make new decisions.

The regional military work must contribute to the implementation of the strategic task of the revolution--that is, to build Laos into a prosperous and strong socialist country. In other spheres, the regional military work must be developed and be highly successful. This work serves as a basis for the success of socialist construction in the localities at present and throughout the countries in the future.

Therefore, the regional military work in the new stage of the revolution in our country requires that we deeply understand and firmly grasp the socialist revolutionary line and the socialist line of economic construction adopted by the state and party. We must closely adhere to the central tasks of both the local and national levels--to promote agriculture and advance industry so as to build large-scale socialist production and closely coordinate national defense with economic, educational, cultural and scientific construction and effectively mobilize the masses in order to build basic establishments in the localities.

The practical deeds in regional military work performed over the past few years of our national defense and construction, make it apparent that various cantons, districts and provinces have achieved success in promoting the spirit of national defense, heightening vigilance and maintaining combat readiness.

Meanwhile, these cantons, districts and provinces have attentively consolidated and increased the guerrilla-militia forces and implemented the policies on military work and those concerning the army's rear area. The various cantons, districts and provinces have familiarized themselves with local production and economic construction tasks, attentively promoted production and economic construction and gradually turned scattered, private production into socialist collective production in accordance with the true conditions in each locality. They have also promoted educational, cultural, scientific and technical tasks simultaneously with the task of mobilizing the masses to build basic establishments and constantly carried out regional military tasks.

After carrying out production and labor tasks and bringing into full play their offensive role in economic construction, cultural study and mass agitation work, many regiments and companies of regional forces and guerrilla units have been consolidated and strengthened in both quality and quantity and have completed ideological, political and military training courses as well as combat readiness training.

The development of the regional and guerrilla-militia units in various cantons, districts and provinces throughout the country reveals the offensive role of local guerrillas and shows the heightening of the efficiency of the regional forces and guerrilla-militia units in performing the duty of searching for and annihilating bandit bands, spies and imperialist and reactionary agents, together with the regular and peacekeeping forces, thus effectively maintaining political tranquility and public order in society.

Therefore, to further glorify these achievements, regional military work must be carried out parallel to the development of the construction of provinces and districts, aimed at gradually proceeding toward large-scale socialist production. Based on this development process, we must carry out the national defense task in localities in order to turn provinces and districts into strong combat units.

In the production relations, revolution and the reorganization of production, the various localities must consolidate, strengthen and perfect the local administration and mass organizations. Therefore, a primary duty in regional military work is to protect the people's revolutionary struggle in localities, resolutely smash to bits all imperialist and reactionary schemes and fulfill the actual objective of the regional military work. That means a locality will succeed in training and encouraging the people to heighten the spirit of national defense and combat readiness, in building and expanding local forces, in selecting soldiers and in implementing other policies on national defense, if it knows how to manage its own military work, to modify production pattern and methods, to promote production, to improve the people's living conditions, to mobilize the masses to build basic establishments and to effectively maintain political tranquility and public order.

The resolutions of our party Central Committee set forth the following military task in the new period of the revolution: We must insist that the task of consolidating national defense and maintaining tranquility and public order is always important and insure that the country always stands ready to smash to bits all aggressive and counterrevolutionary activities. Our national defense task is the task of the entire people, and the task of building and consolidating national defense is the task of the entire people, army and system of the proletarian dictatorship under the party leadership.

Therefore, if compared with the regional military work done in the period of national liberation struggle, the regional military work in the new revolutionary period has some new duties, new objectives and a new meaning. For example, regional military duties and plans must be closely coordinated with economic construction duties and plans, and social transformation and social construction must be coordinated with other tasks in localities.

National defense must be coordinated with economic, educational and cultural construction and the mobilization of the masses to build basic establishments. Political and ideological training and study must be closely coordinated with the implementation of the various rules, regulations and laws stipulated by the country and with the national defense task. All regional military activities must be gradually put in order.

The most important thing is that the various localities throughout the country have differing special points regarding geographical aspects, the location of the national economic projects and national defense system. They are different in the level of political awakening, the level of production development and production relations, the way of life and the people's traditions and customs. Meanwhile, some localities are situated on plains, some in mountainous areas and some in urban areas. Many localities have been newly liberated. Therefore, the situation in such localities has not yet returned to normal and they have just entered the process of social transformation and construction. Moreover, various localities have different economic and military potentials.

Therefore, the regional military work must be based on conditions in localities so that party line and viewpoints can be creatively applied. The advantageous conditions of each locality must be developed so that detailed plans can be mapped out in accordance with the true situation in such a locality, with a view to splendidly fulfilling all regional military duties.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MEDICAL GIFT--Vientiane, 30 Apr (KPL)--A ceremony to hand over a quantity of vaccines and medical appliances presented by the Soviet Government as a gift to the Lao Government, was held at the Veterinary and Livestock Breeding Department in Vientiane. The economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Laos handed over a token number of the consignment to Khamphet Phonlavan, staff director of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation, in the presence of many representatives of the ministry, and Hamattriy, Soviet veterinary expert. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 30 Apr 78 HK]

CUBAN POSTAGE STAMPS--Vientiane, 29 Apr (KPL)--The Ministry of Post and Telecommunications yesterday held a ceremony at its office in Vientiane to receive six groups of postage stamps, including a special group, printed by Cuba as assistance to Laos. Cuban Ambassador to Laos Roberto Valdes Munoz, on behalf of his government, handed over the stamps to Khampheng Boupha, minister of post and telecommunications, on behalf of the Lao Government. Present at the ceremony were representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Finance, the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Information, Propaganda, Culture and Tourism, and officials from the Cuban Embassy. At the ceremony, Minister Khampheng Boupha and Ambassador Roberto Valdes warmly praised the friendship between the two countries. The former expressed thanks to the Cuban people for their assistance to the Lao people. Each group consists of 500,000 stamps of four kinds: 5 kip, 10 kip, 50 kip and 250 kips. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 29 Apr 78 HK]

DPRK FILM SHOW--Vientiane, 27 Apr (KPL)--Yi Taek-hyon, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the evening of 25 April gave a film show in Vientiane, marking the 46th anniversary of the Korean People's Army. Among the spectators were Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade; Uttama Chounlamani, vice minister of education, sports and religious affairs and vice chairman of the Lao Committee for Support of Korea's Peaceful Reunification; Khamphai Bouphe, vice minister for foreign affairs, and other officials. Members of the diplomatic corps attended. A documentary film on the visit to the DPRK of the Lao party and government delegation led by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, was screened. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK]

ART ENSEMBLE'S TOUR--Vientiane, 26 Apr (KPL)--The National Art Ensemble of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Ounheuan Phounsavath, vice minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism, visited Vietnam's Binh Tri Thien Province from April 21 to 24 and gave performances in the provincial capital of Hue. Nong Quoc Han, Vietnamese vice minister of culture and information, accompanied the ensemble. Bui San, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, secretary of the party's Provincial Committee and chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, and many other leaders of the province cordially received the ensemble. The ensemble visited a number of historic places and scenic spots in Hue. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 26 Apr 78 BK]--Vientiane, 30 Apr (KPL)--The National Art Ensemble of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Ounheuan Phounsavath, vice minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism, made a performance tour of Vietnam's Quang Nam-Danang Province from April 24 to 27. The ensemble was accompanied by Nong Quoc Han, Vietnamese vice minister of culture and information. It was warmly received by Ho Nghinh, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the party's Provincial Committee; and Hoang Minh Thang, chairman of the Provincial People's Committee. The ensemble gave three performances in Danang City, and visited Danang Port and the scenic Ngu Hanh (marble) Mountain. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK]

CAMBODIA LAUNCHES MAJOR ROCKET ATTACK ON ARANYAPRATHET

BK300318Y Bangkok POST in English 30 Apr 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Aranyaprathet--Cambodian gunners yesterday launched a major rocket and grenade attack against all Thai border villages in this district and then unleashed a barrage of rockets into the central township, wounding at least eight townspeople and damaging a hotel with a direct hit.

POST reporter Prasit Saengrungruang, reporting from the scene, said that the rocket attack had forced all shops to close and sent hundreds of frightened inhabitants moving out to safer places in Watthana Nakhon district and even to Bangkok, 300 kilometres away.

Heavy fighting involving artillery, mortars and small arms fire was reported along the borderline. And a high-ranking military source said that at one point during the fighting yesterday afternoon, a propeller-driven Cambodian plane trespassed into Thai airspace on a reconnaissance mission.

The plane sped off on sighting a Thai aircraft interceptor from Watthana Nakhon Airbase, said the source.

Prasit reported that the Khmer Rouge pounded the Thai border villages stretching from Ban Mai Saensuk to Ban Khlong Namsai, Ban Khok Sabang, Wang Mon and Khlong Luk with mortars, M-79 grenades and machinegun fire in a concerted attack beginning at 10:30 am.

The hardest hit spot was the Khlong Luk police station which is located just a few hundred metres from the borderline and directly in front of the gateway to the Cambodian town of Poipet.

Following the shelling, Thai security forces opened up with artillery against suspected Cambodian positions in Poipet and reinforcements were rushed to the border villages.

Shortly after the Thai artillery bombardment, the first Cambodian rocket landed in the central township and was followed by at least six others intermittently.

One rocket scored a direct hit on the Amnuaisuk One Hotel, causing considerable damage. A few others landed near the market place and one exploded right in front of the cinema where a midday show was in progress. The rocket explosion sent moviegoers scurrying and scrambling in panic out of the moviehouse.

Prachin Buri Governor Mr Salap Nakhasathian raced to the district to personally inspect the situation. A contingency plan was mapped out to maintain peace and order in the township.

Governor Salap ordered all women and children to remain in bunkers, if they had any, or to stay in houses considered safe enough to withstand a rocket attack. He also instructed young men to join police and troops in maintaining peace and order.

Radio broadcasts issued advice throughout the day and night for the townsmen to build bunkers for their safety and not to panic when a serious incident occurred. Firemen were also on full alert.

Prasit said that all buses and taxis leaving the town were full yesterday with worried and frightened residents who were leaving with their valuables. All shops were closed since 3 pm and the town was unusually quiet at nightfall.

Eight townspeople and three policemen were wounded in the attacks yesterday.

Military planes flew supporting and reconnaissance flights along the border where fighting was raging and authorities said that the situation was very tense.

Uppadit Comments

BK010913Y Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 1 May 78 pp 1, 2 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun spoke to journalists at his home on Nakhon Chaisi Road at 2030 yesterday about the shelling of Aranyaprathet district town in Prachin Buri Province by Khmer Rouge soldiers. He said Thai authorities do not know if the incident was the work of Thai communist terrorists, who are hiding in Cambodia, or Khmer Rouge soldiers, because they are using weapons which have a range of 10 kilometers.

Generally, the foreign minister said, Thailand is at a disadvantage as far as border incidents are concerned because Thai border areas are densely populated. He pointed out that the nearest Cambodian village is located 10 kilometers inside Cambodia and because of the range of Thai weapons, shelling Cambodian territory would be futile.

Asked if Ieng Sary still intends to visit Thailand, the foreign minister replied that according to a recent message, Ieng Sary will visit Thailand. The message also conveyed a positive attitude toward Thailand and stressed that both countries should find ways to prevent border incidents.

Asked if Ieng Sary's planned visit would help improve the situation along the common border, Uppadit said: it would, but not much, because as the prime minister has said, the problem is dependent on the "third hand." If relations between the two countries improve, the "third hand" will be blocked, which in turn will allow the two countries themselves to control the situation along the border.

"We must be patient. Our soldiers are vigilant and ready to repel any intruder. But we cannot simply intrude into Cambodia, because we do not know which group is responsible for the trouble. The government is trying to stop the attacks, so please be a little more patient," the foreign minister said in conclusion.

NATION REVIEW PREVIEWS UPCOMING VISIT OF U.S. VICE PRESIDENT

BK010138Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 May 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Mondale Should Set Up Two-Way Cooperation"]

[Text] Finally, the Carter administration has found some time to look at Southeast Asia. It is even sending its No 2 man, Vice President Walter F. Mondale, for an official visit to three major Southeast Asian nations--the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia--this week.

Mr Mondale last Friday announced at a news conference on the eve of his departure for the Southeast Asian tour that he will reassure Asian leaders that the United States remains committed to the "military, economic and political security" of the region.

Although such assurance has nothing new in substance, the fact that an American vice president is taking the trouble of coming to deliver the message is, at least, welcomed.

Mr Mondale is expected to arrive in Bangkok for a 2-day visit on Thursday. He will be the most senior American official ever coming to Thailand in recent years. Therefore, we cannot let this occasion pass without achieving any concrete results.

Technically, Thailand is still a military ally of the United States; the United States is bound by the Manila pact of 1954 to help defend Thailand from open aggression. Thailand has in recent years made it clear that it does not need American troops in combating Thai communist insurgents. But Thailand does require a constant flow of arms supply to contain the growing communist insurgency.

While the United States is phasing out its military aid to Thailand, it can still live up to its military commitment here by selling arms and military hardware to Thailand at concessional terms. Helping Thailand this way will eventually deter possible open aggression against Thailand and save the United States from having to send its troops here to defend Thailand in the process.

Economically, Thailand can expect little from the United States, which is facing economic troubles in its own country. The best we can hope for is that the United States will soon improve the value of the dollar and take active initiatives in reorganizing a new international economic order which, hopefully, will deal a better hand for every developing country, including Thailand.

Like the Philippines and Indonesia, Thailand will expect Mr Mondale to spell out more clearly the American policy and attitude toward the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, of which the three are member-countries.

Mr Mondale has said he will discuss the problem of narcotics trafficking when he meets Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan in Bangkok. Obviously, Thailand is eager to cooperate with the United States in combating drugs smuggling. At the same time, it is also anxious to see the United States make definite commitments on helping Thailand cope with the problem of displaced Indochinese persons now in temporary asylum here.

The United States can and must live up to all of its commitments here. And the best way to achieve this end is through reciprocal cooperation.

Antinarcotics Assistance To Be Requested

BK010123Y Bangkok POST in English 1 May 78 p 1 BK

[Text] The Thai Government is planning to ask the United States to increase its financial and technical assistance to Thailand's antinarcotic programme during U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's visit here this week, a government official said yesterday.

Acting secretary-general of the Antinarcotics Committee, Likhit Thoensatiraksak told the Bangkok POST that the increase in aid is necessary to carry out the government campaign against drug trafficking in this country.

The government will brief Mr Mondale on Thailand's comprehensive programme against the illicit drug problem, under which four measures are being carried out: antidrug suppression, crop substitution, health information dissemination, and drug addict treatment and rehabilitation, he said.

Mr Likhit stressed that Mondale's visit is not primarily aimed at acquiring information on Thailand's antinarcotic effort but the topic will certainly be discussed with the visiting dignitary, among the major issues to be taken up concerning the two countries.

"The vice president is very impressed with the Thai commitment to the weeding out of the drug problem from the country, praising Thailand recently for carrying out a very effective programme against drug producing and distribution from the so-called Golden Triangle area," he said.

DELEGATION TO VISIT LAOS 15 MAY TO DISCUSS TRADE

BK291521Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1420 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 28 Apr (AFP)--A 15-member delegation of Thai commerce and trade officials will fly to Vientiane on 15 May to work out details of a trade agreement with the Lao Government, a government source reported today.

Deputy Minister of Commerce Prok Amaranan stated that Laos is desperate for quantities of glutinous rice, but this matter is being carefully considered because Thailand is also facing a shortage of the grain.

Meanwhile, Radio Laos yesterday said that Laos would have to alter their traditional eating habits, as glutinous rice could no longer be cultivated due to its low yield, as well as the fact that it is not an exportable item.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S INTERVIEW ON MALAYSIAN BORDER MEETING

BK300410Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK

[Defense Minister Gen Lek Naeomali 28 April press interview on results of Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee meeting in Malaysia--recorded]

[Text] [Lek] We carried out four joint operations last year, and those series of operations succeeded in breaking up the infrastructure and base camps of communist terrorists and Chinese guerrillas. We kept them on the run, making it difficult for them to regroup and intimidate our villagers. This has boosted the morale of the people who are increasingly supporting the government and turning to the government for protection. As you know, last year the people in Betong district demonstrated in protest against the Chinese guerrillas.

Concerning future operations, we will intensify actions to put pressure on the communist terrorists and Chinese guerrillas, so that they will not be able to regroup and intimidate the people.

[Question] Will this be a special operation, like the previous ones codenamed "Secret Ray 1" and "Secret Ray 2"?

[Answer] Not a special one, but a continuation. Just like drinking water after eating a meal.

[Question] Is the operation being currently launched a new operation?

[Answer] As I have told you, the present campaign is a follow-up to operations previously launched, to put pressure on the terrorists and make it impossible for them to regroup and intimidate the people.

[Question] How long will this operation last?

[Answer] We have not set a specific time frame for the operation. It depends on the results and on how many of our goals are achieved.

[Question] Malaysia has introduced troops and weapons into our country for the operation. Will those troops and weapons be pulled out immediately once the operation is completed?

[Answer] You should not ask such a question. Everyone knows the answer. Did they stay on following the operations launched last year? Malaysian troops have come in because this is a joint operation. Otherwise, how can it be considered a joint operation?

[Question] How many soldiers has each country committed to the current joint operation?

[Answer] About a battalion from each country, since this is a small-scale operation.

[Question] Do we have any plan to again launch major operations involving a large number of troops as we did last year?

[Answer] It depends on the situation. But as I explained to you, we want to continue putting pressure on the terrorists, and this will involve only small-scale operations.

[Question] Was there any problem in the joint operations that were discussed by the committee?

[Answer] There was no problem whatsoever.

[Question] What were the results of talks concerning our villagers trespassing into Malaysian territory?

[Answer] The problem will be studied by the Malaysian Cabinet of Ministers. We will have to wait for the results of this meeting.

[Question] Did Malaysia accept our suggestions?

[Answer] It did, and this will also be studied by the Malaysian Cabinet.

[Question] In connection with your statement on the plan for economic and social cooperation between the two countries along the common border, could you please give more details about this?

[Answer] I cannot give you any details on that plan now, but it is still a general line of thinking that we should cooperate for economic and social development in Thai-Malaysian border areas. The purpose of this is to contribute to peace and provide economic welfare, as well as security for the people in the areas.

[Question] What impressed you most during the Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee meeting?

[Answer] I have no special impression, but I am satisfied with the achievements.

[Question] Did the committee discuss the problem of smuggling between Thailand and Malaysia?

[Answer] Yes, both sides will intensify efforts to prevent the smuggling of contraband.

General Soem Comments

BK300412Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Army Commander in Chief Gen Soem Na Nakhon 29 April interview on results of Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee meeting--recorded]

[Text] [Soem] Everything proceeded very well. In principle, the purpose of the General Border Committee meeting was to hear reports by officials on their various assignments, discuss what should be done to improve operations and give assignments to various units to carry out.

[Question] What is the date for the current joint operation?

[Answer] I cannot tell you that because the enemy would then know about it. It would be strategically disadvantageous to us if I told you. It is impossible to say, for instance, that we are going to work for 5 days and then stop. But we must be flexible while an operation is underway. According to reports, we have achieved satisfactory results.

[Question] Is it true that future operations will be on a smaller scale and not as large as in the past?

[Answer] I cannot give you an exact answer on that. It all depends on the situation. But concerning the present operation, we will send our forces in small units. Whether future operations will be small or large depends on the situation as well as on the targets.

[Question] Recently we have had more reports concerning violent clashes with communist terrorists, such as the clash in Chiang Rai Province. Can we assume that they have intensified activities and we are incurring greater losses?

[Answer] We cannot draw a conclusion like that. It is difficult to say whether terrorist activities have increased or decreased or whether or not they are violent. This is a seasonal matter. We are now nearing the end of the dry season and the beginning of the rainy season. This is the pattern. I do not want to say that terrorist activities have increased because increases usually occur at the beginning of the rainy season.

[Question] We killed more than 10 terrorists in the clash in Chiang Rai Province.

[Answer] That means, he who strikes first will have the advantage. This is a military tactic. In terrorist prevention and suppression, we must combine political campaigns with military operations. It is not our policy to give priority to military operations. Political work is very important too and must also continue to be carried out. We will resort to military operations only when necessary. This is our policy.

[Question] A Border Patrol Police unit in Buriram Province which was under attack in the Ban Kruat incident complained that they were short of mortar weapons. Will the army supply them with those?

[Answer] We have to be careful on that matter. The police department is already considering the request for more heavy weapons by Border Patrol Police.

[Question] Since the Border Patrol Police has been transferred to the Supreme Command, to what extent and under what circumstances will it be given support by the military?

[Answer] As a rule, reinforcements will be supplied according to the line--military reinforcements for the military and police reinforcements for the police. However, in time of emergency, both the military and police must support each other. For instance, if policemen need ammunition, they must request it through the police department. However, this would not necessarily apply in an emergency. Adjustments to this policy will have to be made. We are already studying this.

ARMY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON COUNTERINSURGENCY, DEFENSE BUDGET

BK010430Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Recorded interview with Army Commander in Chief Gen Soem Na Nakhon on combined military-Border Patrol Police suppression operations and military budgeting--date not given]

[Text] [Soem] We must address the question of how to improve the efficiency of [suppression] operations. The military and Border Patrol Police may have to coordinate on supplies. We are already doing this in some aspects, such as in the repair of field weapons.

[Question] According to the prime minister, Border Patrol Police forces will be heavily reinforced.

[Answer] Platoons and companies will be brought up to full strength. That is what the prime minister wants.

[Question] Where will reinforcements come from?

[Answer] We must boost our strength to full capacity. But this will not be easy, especially for the police department, which will have to call up volunteer forces for training. The same is true for the military. [Words indistinct] it is easier to be short of materials, because we can always buy them. But it takes time to fill manpower needs. It is difficult to produce military officials, police officials, police sergeants; it takes time.

[Question] We already have a budget appropriation for the purchase of tanks from Great Britain. When will we receive the tanks?

[Answer] It is difficult to tell. [laughs] There has been a time period stipulated for that, but I do not remember what it is. We must first make a decision, set up a committee and then place an order. In addition, they are not manufactured in large quantities for immediate sale, but only a very few. We will receive them gradually.

[Question] Is the money for the purchase of those tanks in the annual budget or in the 20 billion baht [multiyear military development] budget?

[Answer] Do not insist on details. [laughs] As you know, we are buying weapons for the defense of our country.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We must form a committee. We must decide what kinds of weapons to purchase. This takes time. It is impossible to make a quick decision. It must be carefully studied. In short, we must buy those types of weapons suitable for our country. We do not have a large budget. We must consider carefully and purchase what will serve our armed forces best.

[Question] Is there provision for weapons expansion in the budget for the next fiscal year?

[Answer] We are currently experiencing a tight economic situation, and therefore I think it would be difficult to hope for that. We submitted two budgets for the armed forces. The first is to keep the armed forces running--this includes money for salaries, fuel, transportation, ammunition and training new enlisted men--that is what I mean by the budget to keep the armed forces running. The other is for expansion, improvement of armaments for one thing. Improvement does not mean we will purchase new weapons. Improvement also means adjusting or remodeling outmoded weapons. This activity also needs a budget. But if it is necessary to buy new weapons, then we will consider buying new weapons. As for the budget to expand the armed forces, we have little hope for that.

[Question] Is it a long term budget?

[Answer] The armed forces must grow. This is not because we want a huge armed forces establishment, but we must improve some units or set up new ones. Therefore, we formulated a plan of long term projects.

It would be impossible to complete them in 1 year. You must understand that we are not requesting a huge budget. We realize the country's economic situation and that it is impossible for the military to receive all the money.

[Question] Are there any plans regarding military aid from friendly countries?

[Answer] To state it simply, we have little hope for military aid at this time. What we can expect is economic assistance. For instance, aid within the framework of ASEAN has nothing to do with the military. We must try to help ourselves. We must stand on our own feet.

[Question] What problems do we have regarding joint operations with Malaysia?

[Answer] A real problem is the language barrier. English is the common language used in the joint operation. As you know, our officers speak English fairly well; but sometimes technical terms pose problems. We are trying to rectify this.

[Question] What will be done about this problem?

[Answer] We have what is called a joint operation between allies. They speak Malay; we speak Thai. There is only one choice of language--English. At least we have all studied English at school. It would be too much to ask them to speak Thai. Also, it is impossible to require us to speak Malay. Therefore English is the choice. This language problem is an important one.

HANOI GRAND MEETING MARKS VICTORY DAY 30 APRIL

OW300708y Hanoi VNA in English 0658 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Apr (VNA)--A grand meeting was held here this morning to mark victory day on 30 April and International Labour Day.

Present at the meeting were representatives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly, the government, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, political parties and mass organisations, diplomatic envoys, the heads of foreign experts teams and foreign guests, delegates of army and labour heroes, and standing workers, socialist labour teams, the armed forces and the people of all strata in Hanoi.

At 9 am sharp, the members of the presidium went to the rostrum. They included President Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho, Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; Premier Pham Van Dong; [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 1 May carries a report on the 30 April Hanoi grand meeting and inserts the name of "Political Bureau member Le Duc Tho;"] Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat; Vice Premier and Minister of National Defence Vo Nguyen Giap; Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh; Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi; Le Van Luong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, vice premier and minister of agriculture; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions. [At this point, the radio adds the following names: Tran Dang Khoa, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Labor Minister Nguyen Tho Chan; State Nationalities Commission Chairman Vu Lap; Vietnam Women's Union Chairwoman Ha Thi Que; VGTU Vice Chairman Nguyen Duc Thuan; Hanoi people's committee Chairman Tran Vy; Labor Heroes Tran Vy Tuyet, Cu Thi Hau, Pham Viet Duc, Truong An Diem; Army Heroes Dam Van Nguy, Nguyen Mai Tam, Doan Sinh Huong; and Hero of the People's Armed Public Security Forces Pham Ba Hat.]

Many other leaders of the party, National Assembly, government and Vietnam Fatherland Front, of other political parties, mass organisations and army and labour heroes were also present.

After the military band played the national anthem and the Internationale, representatives of "Good Nephews and Nieces of Uncle Ho" presented the presidium members with bouquets of flowers.

Premier Pham Van Dong opened the meeting, then Nguyen Van Linh delivered a speech, conveying the warmest greetings to working people throughout the world on the occasion of May Day.

He reviewed "the extremely important historical changes in Vietnam" since the complete liberation of South Vietnam 3 years ago. He spoke of the tasks in the present peaceful national construction and asserted that the Vietnamese people will overcome all difficulties and will succeed in building socialism and building a new life.

In his closing speech, Premier Pham Van Dong said that today "is an opportunity for every one of us to express our iron determination to struggle, to work, to produce and to practise thrift in order to build socialism and improve the people's living standards".

"We must work and produce to build a prosperous, beautiful, civilized and happy Socialist Republic of Vietnam and help to defend and strengthen the independence, freedom and sacred territory of socialist Vietnam", he said.

Premier Pham Van Dong declared: "We have fought and won the war against foreign aggression. We are determined to struggle and win on the front of productive labour". He extended his friendly greetings and best congratulations to all comrades and friends members of the diplomatic corps here as well as all other international friends now visiting Vietnam.

The meeting wound up to the strains of "Uncle Ho Seems To Be With Us on This Day of Great Victory" which was composed right on the first day after the complete liberation of South Vietnam.

Nguyen Van Linh Address

BK010630Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Report on speech by Nguyen Van Linh, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at 30 April grand meeting in Hanoi to mark victory day and labor day--portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Dear presidium members, dear comrades and friends:

On the occasion of the great International Labor Day, the third anniversary of the historic 30 April victory and the forthcoming 88th birth anniversary of great Uncle Ho, allow me, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee, to convey warmest feelings to the working class, the Vietnamese laboring people and the overseas compatriots, and to urge people and combatants throughout the country to exert further efforts in their struggle to develop their great achievements and overcome immediate difficulties and obstacles to as to advance our lofty revolution toward great new victories. [applause] Our entire party, people and armed forces are thinking about extremely beloved and venerated Uncle Ho who dedicated his life to the great revolutionary cause of our party, the Vietnamese nation and the world's peoples. We pledge to remain forever worthy of Uncle Ho and to always follow his path. [applause]

On this occasion, the working class and other laboring people of Vietnam send their best regards to the peoples of the Soviet Union, China and other socialist countries, to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia, and to the working people throughout the world who are courageously struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. [applause] [end recording]

Nguyen Van Linh then reviewed the outstanding achievements which our people of all strata have scored over the past 3 years with the energy and creativity of a nation that gloriously defeated the largest and the most ruthless forces of aggression and that has developed the superiority of the collective ownership regime to the highest level.

Under the party leadership, our people have overcome untold difficulties and hardship o courageously heal the wounds of war, to overcome the heavy consequences of neocolonialism in the south, to gradually restore and develop the economy, to develop culture and to maintain public security and order and build a new life for our 50 million people.

On the agricultural production front, millions of our peasants, laboring people and armed forces are engaged in movements related to water conservancy, land clearing and reclamation, intensive cultivation of extra crops, deactivation of unexploded bombs and mines, and fighting natural disasters, thus creating conditions for a new step in the development of grain and food production. In only 2 years, 1976 and 1977, we have increased by 1 million hectares the area of tilled land and cleared 450,000 hectares of virgin land, thus creating many new economic zones throughout the country.

On the industrial production front, the Vietnamese working class has overcome many difficulties arising from shortages of raw materials, equipment and spare parts, has upheld creativity and determination in turning out a series of new products, thus helping industry to develop at a fairly rapid pace, and has concentrated on supporting the development of agriculture. Along with economic progress, efforts have also been made in education, culture, public health and social welfare to better serve the people and to positively contribute to building a new culture and new men and to eradicating the evils of neocolonialism and the old lifestyle.

We have basically eliminated illiteracy throughout the country. The educational system has rapidly expanded, with 12 million children going to general schools and millions of adults receiving supplementary education. In the south, we have built and developed the laboring people's right to collective ownership, have carried out a momentous and all-round reform of profound political, economic, cultural and social significance, and have recorded great achievements in all fields.

Nguyen Van Linh continued:

[Begin recording] We must correctly appraise the great efforts of all the people, armed forces and party, and the encouraging results and progress which we have achieved in the past 3 years. [applause]

With a revolutionary and scientific attitude, we will correctly evaluate our successes and be fully aware of our performance in order not to be complacent and subjective, but rather to be, first of all, conscious of our people's capability and strength; to justly rejoice at the achievements which are the results of our own efforts, hands and minds; to be rightfully proud of our country and people; to enhance the heroic bearing of those who achieved the resounding 1975 spring victory; to foster our will to resolutely surge forward in the struggle to overcome those difficulties which cannot be avoided in our advance toward achieving a bountiful and happy life for our people and toward glory and strength for our fatherland.

We are well aware that our people face many difficulties in production and in their daily life and that the above-mentioned achievements are still far from meeting society's increasing needs. Our labor productivity is still low, and we have not rationally used all labor forces. We have not effectively exploited land, forests, rivers, seas, natural resources and the various material and technical bases now available. The volume of grain and food production is still insufficient to meet the demands of cadres, workers, civil servants and laboring people. The production of consumer goods is still hampered by a shortage of raw materials. The circulation and distribution of goods are still deficient. Some negative phenomena in society have not been promptly and strictly overcome.

Also, we have realized that the deficiencies noted in the performance of some branches and localities have partly limited our success. Our party, state and people have never tried to hide or tolerate shortcomings. Through educational and organizational measures, we resolve to eliminate from the party and state agencies those who have violated the people's interests and all those who are lazy, undisciplined, corrupt or degenerate. We are struggling to do away with violations of the law and negative and backward phenomena in society.

Our state will never cease its efforts to overcome weaknesses in the organizational and economic management tasks and to provide guidance for the implementation of various policies and lines. It will strive to improve the leadership and guidance of all echelons and branches from the central to the grassroots levels in order to fully develop the competence of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat and the laboring people's right to collective ownership, and to achieve the major goals of the 1976-80 5-year plan.

We know very well that carrying out organizational improvement and economic management in conformity with the needs and specific conditions of our country is an extremely complex task requiring fortitude, determination, knowledge and practical experience. The only path to follow is to simultaneously work, study and gain experience and to bring into play the creative intelligence of our entire people as well as their fullest awareness of collective ownership.

All of us, each cadre and party member, and all people who love the country and socialism are dutybound to contribute to organizing production and the people's livelihood and improving the economic management system. As the masters of the state and society, we must not adopt an indifferent "onlooker" attitude.

We still face many difficulties, many of which cannot be overcome in a short period of time. But, more than ever before our revolutionary cause benefits from the strength of an heroic, intelligent, creative nation and of an independent and reunified country with an abundant labor force and rich natural resources and from the strength of the socialist collective ownership system. We have the correct and creative line of our party, which has passed many tests and is highly revolutionary and scientific, and the support and assistance of friends on all continents.

These are basic conditions which insure the success of socialist construction in our country. Nothing can prevent our people from advancing and building a beautiful new life. Our people will certainly build our fatherland into a rich and strong, civilized and happy socialist country. [applause] [end recording]

Concerning the tasks of our entire party, people and armed forces in the new revolutionary stage, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said:

[Begin recording] At present, each of us has the honor and responsibility to participate in labor. The performance of labor is in the interest of each person and should serve as everyone's *raison d'être* and a genuine source of happiness. In our society, the gauge for measuring the quality, value and the level of awareness of each person is his working attitude and labor quality--working actively and honestly, according to set discipline and technical regulations and with high productivity.

We must struggle against and criticize and completely eradicate the backward, outmoded old way of life and the evils of the old society, such as laziness, parasitism, favoritism and cheating.

In order to overcome the immediate difficulties in a situation in which the material and technical bases of the national economy are still inadequate, there is no better way than that of completely mobilizing and most satisfactorily using all labor potentials and making everyone clearly realize his responsibility to the country. We must not sit idly by, but devote all efforts to productive labor, either manual or mental, and take the initiative in research and thought in order to overcome difficulties and work more satisfactorily.

All of us must be fully ware of the general situation in our country--which has emerged from a poor and backward state due to the previous domination of old and new colonialism and which has recently emerged from a long and fierce war--in order to have a firm and calm attitude when faced with the immediate difficulties and privations of our daily life.

As Vietnamese patriots who love socialism, live by ideals and respect themselves, we readily accept these temporary difficulties and hardships in order to build an independent, sovereign and prosperous economy and to insure a lasting, genuine, happy and civilized life for our people. We have always known very well that it would be impossible to achieve a beautiful and bountiful life for 50 million people only 3 years after victory, but we are convinced that this beautiful life will be brought to fruition for our diligent and creative Vietnamese people in the near future. [applause]

We will forever remember Uncle Ho's teaching: Socialism is aimed at enhancing the people's material and cultural lives which must be built by the people themselves. To achieve this goal, the people must painstakingly emulate in increasing production and practicing thrift. Everyone must strive to become an outstanding worker, an emulation fighter and a labor hero, and must enhance his sense of mastery over the country.

At present, the Vietnamese working class and laboring people can manifest their sense of socialist collective ownership and enhance their ability to achieve it in the most correct manner through their selfless devotion to labor, their work performance, their efforts to practice thrift in production and daily life, their fearless attitude toward difficulties and their readiness to overcome immediate difficulties.

While concentrating all their efforts on building the economy and the country, our people always remain vigilant and strive to consolidate national defense. We have fought for decades and endured all sacrifices and hardships to win independence, freedom and national reunification. We must now strive to build and strengthen our all-people national defense, our people's armed forces and our people's security forces to make them ready to defeat all aggressors, firmly defend the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Vietnam's sacred territory and protect our proletarian dictatorship, our laboring people's right to socialist collective ownership and our Vietnamese people's peaceful labor.

It is very regrettable that tension remains along the Vietnam-Kampuchea border and that Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations are deteriorating due to the Kampuchean authorities' policy of fanning national hatred toward Vietnam. The present Kampuchean rulers have done an about-face in deliberately provoking border conflicts against the Vietnamese people, their comrades-in-arms, who once fought side by side with the Kampuchean people for victory. Disregarding world public opinion, they persist in rejecting our fair and reasonable proposal for negotiations while continually using their armed forces to attack many places in Vietnamese territory all along the border and to perpetrate barbarous crimes against the Vietnamese people.

Our unanswering stand is: We are determined to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country, protect our people's lives and property and, at the same time, fully respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea. We sincerely hope that Democratic Kampuchea will respond positively to the Vietnamese Government's proposal, sit down at the negotiating table to settle the border issue, and, together with us, restore the friendly relations between our two countries. We believe that the Kampuchean people, who love independence, freedom, peace and friendship, share the same heartfelt desire.

Dear comrades and friends: Today, our country is completely independent and reunified and our entire people are eagerly entering a new stage of the revolution, that of peaceful socialist construction to rebuild our country "ten times more beautiful," as our beloved Uncle Ho vowed.

Socialism has brought our working people the right to true mastery of society and has freed them once and for all from oppression and exploitation, poverty and backwardness. They are now leading a civilized and happy life in the socialist and eternally independent and prosperous Vietnam homeland.

The socialist revolution is an undertaking of the laboring people, who are the collective masters. The working class and laboring people in our country, after having been liberated and having risen to mastery of the state and society under the party's leadership, have struggled to successfully implement the socialist revolution throughout the country, to wipe out oppression and exploitation and to successfully build socialism in our country. Patriotism now requires that we devote all of our strength and abilities to building and defending our socialist country.

Commemorating the historic 30 April day and labor day, let all of our people--workers, peasants, combatants, youths, women, intellectuals of all strata and people of all nationalities in the Vietnam family; children and teenagers and overseas compatriots--unite and love one another more than ever before. Let us uphold socialist patriotism, collective ownership and self-reliance, and actively develop creativity in productive labor; in practicing thrift and organizing our livelihood; and in the struggles to wipe out exploitation and evil, to insure security and order and to maintain combat readiness to defend the country. Let all branches, localities and units--all of us--work, fulfill official duties and perform our best for the country, people and ourselves, struggle to achieve by all means the basic goals of the 1978 state plan and the 1976-80 5-year plan, and be determined to successfully implement all of the tasks of socialist reform and construction.

These revolutionary acts will manifest our profound gratitude to beloved Uncle Ho in recognition of his great accomplishments and to all the heroes and combatants who sacrificed their lives for the fatherland's independence and unity and for socialist and communist ideals.

Let all cadres, party members and Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union members uphold the vanguard spirit of the working class; strive to learn from President Ho's ethics, enhance the fine revolutionary qualities of being loyal to the country and people, of being diligent, thrifty, honest, fair and just, and of being exemplary in work and lifestyle, and do their utmost to serve the people and respect and develop the laboring people's right to collective ownership.

Let all cadres and party members demonstrate their combat spirit and political awareness by their exemplary implementation of party and state policies and lines, relentlessly struggle against all acts running counter to the interests of the people and socialism and against bureaucratism and favoritism, and strive to develop good points and resolutely overcome shortcomings and deficiencies. Let all party organizations and chapters improve their tasks of educating and training members, safeguard and promote our party's traditions of solidarity and unity, enhance the discipline of party organizations and successfully continue the basic and advanced training of cadres.

We must correctly carry out Uncle Ho's teaching: Our party must remain really pure to remain worthy of being the leader and true loyal servant of the people. Let all our party, people and armed forces firmly grasp our present slogan of action: "All for production, all for socialist construction and all for the country's prosperity and the people's happiness". Let us transform our entire country into a large construction site to build socialism with ever more glorious successes. [applause]

The Vietnamese people have through decades of hard and heroic struggle shown the entire world their staunchness, their patriotism and love of socialism, and their profound confidence in the leadership of the VCP and in the noble revolutionary cause of the leadership of the VCP and in the noble revolutionary cause of the great President Ho Chi Minh.

We are firmly convinced that today, with their invincible strength as the collective masters of an independent and reunified Vietnam and enjoying the sympathy and support of their brothers and friends on all continents, the Vietnamese people will overcome all difficulties and will win glorious victory in the struggle to build socialism and a new life. [applause] [end recording]

Pham Van Dong Closing Speech

BK010828Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Closing speech by SRV Premier Pham Van Dong at 30 April Hanoi meeting marking victory day and May Day--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: This meeting, held to mark major events, is an opportunity for all of us to express our determination to work and work well. [applause]

Each of us must work, engage in productive labor and practice thrift in order to build socialism and to make active contributions to building a prosperous, beautiful, civilized and happy Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [applause] This is in the interests of our present life and of the happiness of future generations, as well as of the revolutionary cause of the world's peoples. [applause]

Each of us must work, struggle and engage in productive labor to firmly defend and consolidate the independence and freedom of the nation and to well protect the sacred territory of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. [applause] Each of us must work, struggle and engage in productive labor so as to contribute to the satisfactorily fulfillment of the 1978 state plan and the 1976-80 state 5-year plan. [applause]

Dear Comrades: The history of the Vietnamese people under the glorious leadership of our party is the history of a fighting and victorious nation. [applause] We fought and won the recent war against aggression. [applause] Today, we are determined to struggle and win on the front of peaceful labor. [applause]

On the occasion of May Day, we extend to all comrade members of the diplomatic corps as well as to all other international friends, our cordial regards and warmest greetings. [applause]

HO CHI MINH CITY MEETING MARKS VICTORY DAY

BK301122Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Reportage on 30 April meeting held by the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and people's committee to mark victory day and International Labor Day--with recorded speech by Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee.

[Summary] "Grand meetings were simultaneously held this morning in all the rural districts and urban precincts of Ho Chi Minh City to mark victory day, 30 April, and International Labor Day, 1 May. At the Thong Nhut square in the city, more than 30,000 representatives of the people of all walks of life attended a solemn meeting held by the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and people's committee."

Among the participants were representatives of the city's working class, who bravely and resolutely struggled to protect factories and enterprises in the final days of the war. Over the past 3 years, hundreds of thousands of workers have become factory owners and are presently participating in the management of enterprises and in productive labor.

Also on hand were representatives of the peasantry in the rural districts, where the movement to reorganize production is in full swing. "Over the past 3 years, responding to the party's appeal, 750,000 people have voluntarily returned to the countryside to participate in agricultural production or have gone to build new economic areas. In rural districts, 190 production collectives and 2,372 production solidarity teams have been organized, grouping 58,110 households, or 63 percent of the local agricultural population."

For more than 1 month now, the policy of abolishing capitalist trade in the city and of shifting the bourgeoisie to production has evoked enthusiastic public response. Thanks to the close coordination among all sectors and echelons and to the active participation of the laboring people of all strata, the movement to abolish capitalist trade has made steady progress.

"The ceremony began precisely at 0630. Participating in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV vice premier; Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the VPA General Staff; Comrade Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee; Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee; Comrade Nguyen Ho, standing member of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, vice chairman of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City federation of trade unions; Prof Nguyen Van Chi, member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City VFF committee; and many comrades and delegates from various sectors, circles and religions in Ho Chi Minh City.

"Also participating in the meeting presidium were the following comrades from various international guest delegations currently visiting Ho Chi Minh City: Comrade Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, and his wife; Comrade Ounheuan Phounsavat, deputy minister for information, propaganda, culture and tourism and head of the national art delegation of the LPDR; Comrade Guenter Berger, head of the delegation of the sister province and city of Leipzig; and Comrade (Vladimir Chevalov Dimitrievich), head of the song and dance ensemble from Leningrad sister city.

"After the opening speech by Comrade Vu Dinh Lie, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City people's committee, Comrade Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee delivered a speech pointing out the great, profound changes which have taken place in Ho Chi Minh City over the past 3 years. On behalf of the city's party committee and people's committee, Comrade Vo Van Kiet warmly commended the local working class, peasantry and laboring people for having courageously overcome all difficulties and engaged in creative labor with a sense of mastery.

"Comrade Vo Van Kiet said:

[Begin recording] "Over the past 3 years, the most outstanding feature in the life of this city, the central stage of the historic 30 April events, has been the continuous, ever broader and increasingly far-reaching movement of revolutionary actions of the people of all strata to bring into full play their great creative power and their growing sense of being masters of their own destiny.

"On the occasion of the victory day anniversary and International Labor Day, I would like to warmly commend the working class, which, with its high proletarian spirit, constitutes the revolutionary army of the manual and intellectual laborers in the city. Our sister and brother workers are the ones who have suffered the most because of the hard life in this city. Yet they have displayed greater firmness and perseverance than anyone else in face of the difficult situation in the city and the rest of the country.

"With their sense of being masters of the new society, they have voluntarily faced untold privations and hardships, have perseveringly and zealously engaged in productive labor, and have conducted study and applied many technical innovations to increase productivity, to produce materials and spare parts and to firmly maintain and develop production. They have made efforts to overfulfill state plans, have made decisive contributions to restoring and developing production, and have helped meet many demands of the people's livelihood.

"I warmly commend the peasants in the city's rural areas who have continuously overcome privations and hardships, have enthusiastically embarked on the path of collective production, and have helped remove unexploded mines, tap new water sources, improve the soil, establish the green belt and build the new countryside.

"I warmly commend the cadres and combatants of the people's army and the people's public security forces for having outstandingly fulfilled their duties, thereby making decisive contributions to the efforts to insure political security and maintain social order in the city.

"I warmly commend and express all my love to the young men and women of Ho Chi Minh City who have displayed extraordinary maturity in their way of thinking and in their sentiments and who have voluntarily carried out all difficult work, thus proving themselves worthy of being the assault force of the common revolutionary movement of the masses.

"I affectionately and warmly commend the intelligentsia and all beloved compatriots of all walks of life and all religious beliefs who have joined the common cause of the people and have participated in the new revolution. Showing their understanding of the difficulties facing the entire country, they have rid themselves of all worries and complexes, have come to realize the common interests of the people, have zealously participated in all social work and have courageously volunteered to shift to productive labor. Many of them have set good examples of lofty devotion and selflessness and have displayed radiant revolutionary optimism.

"I would like to express my respect and admiration for all honest laborers who have shown a clear understanding of their obligation as collective owners by boldly contributing many constructive ideas to the administration and the party, by joining with the administration in overcoming bureaucratism as soon as it manifests itself, and by reporting to the party any degenerate party cadre or member.

"It is due to the combined strength of the growing mass movement that, despite serious difficulties, industrial production in the city over the past 3 years has been basically restored and industrial output has continuously increased. For its part, agricultural output has doubled compared with the preliberation period. Outstanding achievements have been recorded in the cultural and educational fields. The party organization has achieved maturity. The revolutionary forces have developed by leaps and bounds.

"However, the most valuable achievement we have recorded in the 3 years of our united efforts in struggle and construction is precisely the development of a new spirit among the city's residents whose most typical characteristic is their continuously developing sense of socialist collective ownership. [end recording]

"Expounding the significance of the movement to transform bourgeois tradesmen and evaluating its results, Comrade Vo Van Kiet pointed out:

[Begin recording] "We have completely abolished the old trade system which had developed and become deeply rooted in this city for nearly 100 years. We have directly struck at and neatly eliminated all major centers of capitalist trade, along with wheeler-dealers, hoodlums and parasitic elements of all kinds.

"By striking directly at these centers, we have also smashed the social bases of reactionary ideas, hooliganism and decadent culture, ended the parasitic, exploiting and excessively hedonistic lifestyle which the laboring masses cannot tolerate and thus created new favorable conditions for further advancing the three revolutions in our city and making social life more healthy.

"The most important thing in the economic field is that on the basis of abolishing capitalist trade, we must establish the laboring people's collective ownership. This is a problem of the nature of socialism.

"In the field of distribution, we must rapidly build unified socialist markets so as to create favorable conditions for carrying out transformation in other fields and for reorganizing production in the city as well as in the rest of the country along the line of large-scale socialist production. This is aimed at supporting production and gradually stabilizing and improving the people's lives. The aim of transformation is to increase the total production of society and of each production unit. [end recording]

"In conclusion, Comrade Vo Van Kiet made the following appeal:

[Begin recording] "This year, we mark victory day and International Labor Day at a time when the entire Vietnamese nation--a nation which has fought bravely and persistently to win glorious victory--is becoming a nation of creative laborers who are determined to successfully build socialism and to protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Under the slogan "Victory and labor," our beloved city is vigorously shifting to a new life. Ho Chi Minh City is becoming a real city of laborers, a city of the people, a socialist city.

"Only under our regime can man's most legitimate right--equality in labor--be realized. Only under our regime can we build a society in which men treat one another as friends, live in reason and love and in accordance with the principles of 'one for all and all for one.'

"Exploitation is despicable, whereas labor is glorious. Exploitation is cruel, whereas labor is love. Socialism is impossible without socialist transformation. For the happiness of the people and the prosperity and strength of the fatherland, we must realine our path of advance.

"Let all the people in the city unite to bring their victory into full play, to overcome difficulties and to display self-reliance in order to achieve socialist transformation and to build Ho Chi Minh City into an industrial and cultural center and a center of international relations of the glorious Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

After Comrade Vo Van Kiet delivered his speech, Comrade Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party, and Comrade Guenter Berger, head of the Leipzig sister province and city delegation, delivered speeches expressing their admiration for the victory of the recent anti-U.S. national salvation cause as well as for the initial success of the Vietnamese people and the people of Ho Chi Minh City in the socialist revolution, and affirming their total support for our people's cause.

The beautiful statements by Comrade Luis Corvalan and Comrade Guenter Berger were punctuated with prolonged applause.

In an atmosphere of enthusiasm and confidence, the participants in the meeting passed a letter of determination to the party and government. The letter was read aloud by a representative of the participants:

[Begin recording] "We, the 30,000 people who represent the city party organization, people and people's armed forces, are gathered at this grand meeting today at Thong Nhut Square to mark the third anniversary of the total victory, 30 April 1975, and International Labor Day, 1 May. We unanimously adopt the following resolution:

"First, we are overjoyed at and heartily welcome the great and comprehensive achievements which the party organization, the people's armed forces, the working class and the people of the city have scored over the past 3 years.

"Second, in the flush of victory we vow to accelerate the four revolutionary movements of the city people in order to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan for 1978, the key year of the 1976-1980 second 5-year plan.

"Third, we are determined to successfully achieve socialist transformation and socialist construction in order to build our city into a socialist city with developed industry and agriculture, a cultural and scientific and technological center and a center of international relations worthy of the honor of being named after great President Ho Chi Minh and worthy of the sworn brotherhood with Leningrad and Leipzig provinces and cities.

"Fourth, we are determined to develop the right to collective mastery and we vow to enthusiastically participate in discussing and contributing many opinions to the new draft constitution of the SRV.

"Fifth, we are resolved, together with the people and the people's armed forces nationwide, to stand constantly ready to fight and to annihilate any enemy who dares encroach upon our fatherland, and to contribute to effectively defending the socialist fatherland and our city.

"Sixth, we are determined, together with the people nationwide, to closely unite with the peoples of the brother socialist countries and laboring people the world over in actively struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism." [applause] [end recording]

After the meeting, all the 30,000 participants seethingly took to the streets. Holding flags, bouquets of flowers and banners, they marched past the rostrum and through the city streets to the beat of martial music, shouting such slogans as "Long live the spirit of victory day," "Determine to achieve socialist transformation and socialist construction so that our city will be worthy of being named after great President Ho Chi Minh" and "Long live the spirit of International Labor Day."

EDITORIALS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORY, HAIL PROGRESS

NHAN DAN

BK290830Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 29 April editorial: "Three Years of Vigorous Advance Along the Socialist Path"]

[Text] The date 30 April 1975 will forever remain a big milestone in our national history and revolution. The significance of the total victory of our anti-U.S. resistance has also exceeded the limits of space and time and become a big milestone in the struggle of various nations and progressive mankind for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

The victory of Vietnam, together with the great development of the three currents, has stimulated the continued revolutionary outbreak in Africa and is changing the world's general situation. Many pawns have collapsed like dominos in areas where imperialism has been unable to surge forward.

The date 30 April 1975 ended 30 years of war and saw the restoration of peace. Colonialism and neocolonialism were abolished, the partition of the country was overcome and the country was reunified forever. The people's national democratic revolution was completely successful. Our entire country has advanced toward socialism.

That day basically ended a process of deep revolutionary changes. Our people changed from being the slaves of imperialists, feudalists and exploiting forces to being once again masters of their country, society and on the basis of socialism and collective ownership, which is the most majestic form of ownership.

That day began a new era in Vietnam: An era when the whole country, now independent and reunified, began to march toward socialism and began its greatest development from an era of necessity [taats yeus] to an era of freedom.

These changes were very profound and unprecedented. They created a new strength. Never before have our people been as strong as they are now. However, this strength is only a condition for our people to advance further, ever more vigorously and forever; it is a launching pad for them to fly toward new peaks of progress and civilization. Just like the small armed forces which have engaged in hundreds of battles in their protracted fighting over several decades, defeated one enemy after another and developed ever more vigorously, our party and people, with their well-organized ranks, have now fought new battles and declared war on their new enemies, namely poverty and backwardness, with the aim of carrying out their new program for successfully building socialism, turning our country into a rich and strong socialist country and building a happy life for our people.

The new protracted struggle was begun only 3 years ago. In that time we have scored extraordinary achievements. No sooner had those who had caused untold suffering for our people withdrawn from our country than they hurriedly gloated over our temporary difficulties. They are scheming to contain us because they are unwarrantedly frightened by a nation which is developing vigorously.

It is true that our socialist revolution is facing innumerable difficulties at its initial stage. Although the wounds of 30 years of war cannot be completely effaced in just 1,000 days, many of them have healed. Independence and reunification are being firmly consolidated. Those who have violated our national border have been duly punished. Reactionary forces which have tried to rear up have been crushed, and the last exploiting class is being abolished. The socialist, independent and unified economy has been built, increasingly consolidated and constantly developed. The repeated natural calamities have caused us many new difficulties. However, the strength of a socialist, independent and unified country has succeeded in limiting these difficulties. A new culture, and a new life are being built throughout our country. Never before has the people's life been as beautiful as it is now.

Although we do not yet have a bountiful life, we live in peace in our independent, sovereign country and we live as proud people, with dignity. The degenerate life has been put to an end. The system of collective ownership in the political, economic, cultural and social life fields is being built and is developing immense strength. The three revolutions are being accelerated. The forces of socialism, including the political, economic and national defense forces, are being strengthened.

The situation in our country is obviously much brighter than before. Over the past centuries, our country has never been as firmly independent and reunified as it is now, and never before have our people been able to be absolute masters of their country and society. The past of centuries of slavery have been driven back forever by the heroism of many generations of Vietnamese. If we were not a heroic nation and a heroic people under the leadership of an intelligent, well-experienced vanguard unit, it would be very difficult for us to solve the problems encountered following 30 years of war. Building socialism from a backward and war-devastated economy is an undertaking filled with hardships.

We owe all our victories to a correct, creative revolutionary line, and we derive our invincible strength from revolutionary heroism. On our path of advance, we face many weak points and shortcomings. The new struggle, especially on the economic and productive labor fronts, has not yet been satisfactorily organized. Social labor productivity is still low. Labor enthusiasm has not yet been increased everywhere. Obvious and latent potentials have not yet been satisfactorily exploited. Bureaucratism is an obstacle. A great many of us have not satisfactorily prepared for the new revolution, and a number of us have degenerated.

The central task of the revolution now is to build socialism and defend our socialist country. In the past our slogan of action was "All for victory, all for the liberation of the south and the reunification of the fatherland." Now our slogan of action is "All for successfully building socialism, building our country into a rich and strong socialist country, firmly protecting our independence and sovereignty." In the past revolutionary heroism was reflected in the spirit of perseverance in combat and combat effectiveness. Now revolutionary heroism is reflected in the spirit of labor, labor productivity, work effectiveness, and the spirit of enduring hardships, overcoming difficulties and leading the country forward.

With the resolve "Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," our armed forces and people have defeated the two big French and U.S. imperialists and made our country rich and strong constantly strengthening the power of our country is the moral imperative urging us on in our daily revolutionary actions. To overcome immediate difficulties, we must all work to the best of our ability, according to set regulations, observing discipline and achieving high productivity. Only by coordinating the efforts of the entire party, armed forces and people can we overcome difficulties and achieve new successes.

Social productive labor must be more satisfactorily organized so that we will be able to fulfill this year's plan and the 5-year plan and to prepare necessary conditions for a new development of socialist construction. Difficulties will increase if set tasks are not satisfactorily fulfilled. By strengthening the revolutionary momentum, promoting the spirit of collective ownership and simultaneously accelerating the three revolutions, we can create a favorable change in the national economy.

The imperialists have been ousted from our country. The reactionary forces have been defeated. But the general situation in the world and Southeast Asia remains complex. We must constantly increase our vigilance and stand ready to cope with any eventualities. We are dutybound to firmly defend our land, airspace and territorial waters, to maintain law and order and to protect our people's peaceful labor.

Under the leadership of the glorious party, our entire party, people and armed forces, united and singleminded, implementing the great President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament, will certainly successfully implement the socialist line and bring about prosperity for the country and a happy life for all of us and for future generations.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN

BK291128Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 April editorial: "Great Metamorphosis"]

[Text] Three years ago, on 30 April 1975, the general offensive and uprising by our armed forces and people achieved total victory, concluding in a very glorious manner the great anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and ushering in a new era for our nation--an era of independence, freedom and socialism.

By defeating the greatest war of aggression by U.S. imperialism, all our party, people and armed forces fulfilled their sacred, historic mission toward the fatherland as well as their lofty international duty, thus making a worthy contribution to the world revolutionary movement. This historic victory of epochal significance has filled the hearts of billions of people in the world with confidence in the strength and success of the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

We are quite proud of our glorious party and respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh who led our nation to the height of glorious victory and opened the way for our people to advance toward building a totally new and splendid social system--the socialist system--in our beloved land of Vietnam, which has become totally and forever independent, free and unified.

That victory has created an unprecedented opportunity for our entire country. It has brought an end to the war, done away with the partition of the nation, abolished the domination of the imperialists and their henchmen, and brought peace, unification and independence to the entire country, freedom to the south and a safe and happy life to every family as well as every Vietnamese. That victory has prompted a great advance in our society, transforming enslaved people into collective masters, a dependent economy into an independent and sovereign economy, and hired hands into free workers who labor for themselves and for society. It has brought about decisive changes in the economic and social fields and opened the way for comprehensive and thorough transformations in accordance with the principles of socialism, thus greatly enhancing the revolutionary ardor and strength of our people.

The socialist system has been constantly consolidated and developed in all respects throughout our country. In the south, combining transformation with construction, the proletarian dictatorship state has taken control of the key, basic sectors of the national economy and continuously struck out at the remaining components of the capitalist economy, thereby enabling the socialist economic system to constantly develop and claim an ever more superior position in the fields of production, circulation and distribution.

The cultural and social relics of neocolonialism have been continuously attacked and eliminated by big chunks, a civilized and healthy lifestyle has emerged, completely changing the appearance of society. National and socialist culture and arts have been promoted throughout the urban and rural areas. The health network has been extended to every city ward and village to serve the people. Schools of various levels of education have been opened everywhere to admit almost all those of school age. Illiteracy has been basically wiped out.

The reactionary imperialists and their remnants have sought to oppose and sabotage the revolutionary cause of our people. However, all of their schemes and acts have been smashed. Public order and security have been maintained in the newly liberated areas.

These great achievements have created a deep change in the relationship between men in our society. The people's role as collective masters has been established and it is being constantly consolidated and developed.

We cannot help but feel proud of the changes in our country over the past 3 years. Although these changes are only the initial steps toward the fulfillment of our wish and our final goal, they are a great and very important beginning--a beginning that can only be brought about by the superior socialist system, the power of proletarian dictatorship and the strength derived from the unity of the entire people under the leadership of a vanguard party.

We now face many immediate difficulties that must be overcome--the inevitable difficulties resulting from a backward economy, the difficulties arising from the terrible consequences of 3 decades of devastating war, coupled with the difficulties [passage indistinct]. Nevertheless, the achievements recorded over the past 3 years indicate that no difficulties can check the progress of our people.

Developing revolutionary heroism to a high degree, all our armed forces and people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the party, are determined to valiantly surge forward to build the Socialist Republic of Vietnam into a country with modern industry and agriculture, firm and strong national defense, progressive culture and science, and a civilized and happy life.

To advance socialist revolution and the building of socialism to ultimate success it is most important that we strive to strengthen the proletarian dictatorship, realize and constantly develop the laboring people's right to collective mastery, and step up the three revolutions --the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution and the cultural and ideological revolution, of which the scientific and technical revolution is the keystone.

Revolution is a mass undertaking. A revolution can only achieve success through the mass revolutionary movement. The laboring people in our country, from workers and collective peasants to intellectuals, must constantly enhance their socialist awareness, fully understand and develop their right to collective mastery, and devote all their minds and energy, intelligence and talents to building the country and bringing about prosperity and strength to the fatherland and a plentiful and happy life to every family and every individual.

Today there have emerged from every part of the country new factors and progressive models --typical examples of patriotism, the love of socialism and the people's creativity in implementing the party's line for the socialist revolution.

It is necessary to multiply these new factors and progressive models to make them widespread in the working life of the entire people. We are resolved to create a spirit of concerted emulation and a rising socialist revolutionary movement to advance the country by great bounds.

National construction must accompany national defense. Closely combining economic construction with the consolidation of national defense and the building of the armed forces is the inevitable law governing our socialist revolution in the new stage. Our armed forces serve simultaneously as a nucleus in the defense of the socialist fatherland and a competent tool of the party and state on the front of economic construction. This glorious mission requires that our cadres and combatants constantly uphold the "Determined to fight and win" spirit, vigilance in their duty to stand combat ready and fight for national defense, and a self-reliant spirit in laboring for national construction and in standardizing and modernizing the People's Army.

With the great metamorphosis since the great spring victory, our nation is vigorously advancing on the socialist path toward inevitable success. In light of the revolution of the fourth party congress, all our people and armed forces, united and full of enthusiasm, are resolved to surge forward to successfully carry out all tasks and create a new, big revolutionary leap in our entire beloved country, with a view to successfully building a prosperous and powerful socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

U.S. VIETNAM WAR FAILURE SAID STILL REFLECTED IN POLICY

BK300205Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Reviewing the situation in the United States in the post-Vietnam period, an article by Thanh Tin published in the 29 April QUAN LOI NHAN DAN entitled "An Escalation of Crisis" says: According to recent U.S. press accounts, many American political, economic, financial and military analysts have dealt with crises related to the complete failure of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. They have dealt with the economic and financial crisis connected with the expenditures amounting to as much as \$160 billion which was wasted in four U.S. presidential terms due to the escalation of the war in Vietnam. They have dealt with the crisis of the general strategy and the crisis of the military strategy after the strategy of flexible response and the strategy of practical deterrence were bankrupted in Vietnam and Indochina. They have dealt with the U.S. stalemate in its design to cope with the mounting national liberation movements. The United States has become powerless and has failed to check the revolutionary tide which occurred in Angola and, more recently, in Ethiopia. The U.S. strategic posture has definitely declined. The U.S. military forces, although still sizable, are not prepared morally and ideologically to embark on a new military adventure. The image of the quagmire in Vietnam is still vivid.

AKAHATA CITES VIETNAMESE SOURCE DENIAL OF CLASH WITH PRC

OW300035Y Tokyo AKAHATA in Japanese 22 Apr 78 p 6 OW

[By correspondent Ko Takano]

[Text] Hanoi, 21 April--A Swedish broadcasting delegation which was visiting Peking quoted an alleged Hanoi source as saying that a military clash had occurred along the China-Vietnam Border. A Vietnamese Foreign Ministry source, however, denied such a clash on 21 April when correspondent Takano tried to confirm the alleged clash.

The Foreign Ministry source said: "Such a report is entirely groundless. The Vietnamese side stresses that no military clash has occurred along the Vietnam-China border. The Vietnamese side has consistently maintained three basic positions: 1. good neighborliness and friendship; 2. mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; and 3. settlement of disputes through negotiations." The source also made it clear that Vietnam had requested that the Swedish side correct its report on the alleged clash.

CAMBODIAN REFUGEES DESCRIBE MISERABLE CONDITIONS AT HOME

BK290316Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 22 Apr 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "Visit to a Kampuchean Refugee Center in (Tan Chau), Tan Bien District, Tay Ninh Province"]

[Summary] Traveling for a while from Tay Ninh township along the road to Tan Bien district, we arrived at (Tan Chau) where Cambodian refugees live. In the distance we saw Cambodians busily preparing to celebrate their traditional new year which they had had no chance to celebrate for the last 3 years in Cambodia.

We have met Cambodians from all walks of life who suffered the same fate when they were in Cambodia.

One of the refugees, a 24-year-old former Phnom Penh university law student who was born in Sangkat Sangke, Ramduol district, Svay Rieng Province, told us that the Cambodian people--young and old alike--have been forced to work hard all the time. They are only fed when they work. Family members are not allowed to meet without permission. Secret meetings--even between husbands and wives--will be reported to the authorities by their spies.

She continues: "They give us only a little food to eat. They use us like animals, but we have no right to complain. Our food ration consists of one cup of rice per day in the rainy season and two cups of rice per day during the harvest. Children are not exposed to any culture. They teach children to sing their revolutionary songs and assign them to tend buffalo and cattle, grow potatoes and collect animal manure. They give very little education to children, because 3 years have now passed and the children still cannot read and write. In social action, they produce only medicine made of tree bark, roots and leaves. This is why a large number of people have died, particularly from diarrhea.

"As for clothing, they give new clothes to only their own people. They did not give new clothes to the people who had just been evacuated from the cities. They discriminate between the previously liberated and newly liberated people. They have tried to get rid of intellectuals. Many intellectuals have been killed."

Mom Cheun, a 46-year-old resident of Sangkat Phong Toek, Ramduol district, Svay Rieng Province, strongly condemned the Cambodian authorities for crimes committed against the Cambodian people. After describing atrocities and hardships suffered by the Cambodian people under the Cambodian authorities' iron claws, he says, "Since we have come to live in Vietnam, we have seen and realized that in waging the revolution, the SRV Government has been sincere and just to the people. Comparing Cambodia with Vietnam, the revolutions in the two countries are totally different. In waging the Cambodian revolution, the Cambodian authorities are not sincere with the people. They have conducted the revolution by killing the people. They have only worn the cloak of revolution; in fact, they are not real revolutionaries.

"Concerning the current Vietnam-Cambodia border dispute, these irreverent Cambodian traitors have clamored that Vietnam has committed aggression and attempted to annex Cambodian territory. On the contrary, the Cambodian authorities have shown their intentions to commit aggression and annex Vietnamese territory. In fact, if Vietnam wanted to annex Cambodian territory, it would have done so in 1975 after Vietnam and Cambodia had jointly struggled against the U.S. imperialists and when Cambodia had just been liberated. But this was not done because the national united front, the fraternal Vietnamese people and the SRV Government have truly respected the territorial integrity of Cambodia.

"Vietnam is not the aggressor. Vietnam and Cambodia have been brothers from the time they fought against the French and U.S. imperialists. The SRV Government and the fraternal Vietnamese people have never had any ill intention against our Cambodian people. We have joined forces to struggle against all enemies. We used to have good bonds of friendship and solidarity. But all of a sudden the Cambodian authorities have launched propaganda to destroy the bonds of solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia. The Cambodian authorities have really committed aggression against Vietnam and have invaded Vietnamese territory."

ACTIVITIES OF ARTILLERY BATTALION ON BORDER DESCRIBED

BK300810Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 27 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Being a unit which had participated in the battles of the 1975 spring Ho Chi Minh campaign, Artillery Regiment X of the 9th Military Region has always satisfactorily fulfilled all tasks concerning technical and tactical control. All of its combatants have scored fair or good marks in training. All units of the regiment have fulfilled or overfulfilled the planned norms for the production of grain and agricultural products.

Upon receiving an order from higher echelons ordering it to send some of its detachments to participate in the defense of the border areas, it promptly developed a combat plan to move these detachments into assembly positions ahead of schedule and arrived just in time to punish the Cambodian intruders and provide protection for the local peasants to harvest their 10th-month rice crop.

FOREIGN PRESS, ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT SRV BORDER STAND

BK280534Y [Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese continues to report favorable comments from the world press and organizations on the SRV Government's stand on the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue.

At 1100 GMT on 18 April the radio carries a brief report on comments by the Czechoslovak papers RUDE PRAVO and PRACE of 14 April. According to the report RUDE PRAVO said: "The documents made public in Hanoi last week completely reject the Cambodian authorities' groundless slanderous accusations and reaffirm the SRV Government's good will and its desire to solve the problem of relations with Cambodia through peaceful negotiations."

According to the radio, PRACE said: "Why has Cambodia tried to distort historic facts and slander the SRV, while the latter continues to implement the same policy of the previous war years toward Cambodia and remains loyal to the unswerving principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity? Due to Cambodia's stubbornness, the relations between the two countries are developing against the wishes of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples."

In a minute-long report at 2300 GMT on 19 April, the radio says that "in mid-March, eight Arab communist parties--the Iraqi Communist Party, the Jordanian Communist Party, the Syrian Communist Party, the Sudanese Communist Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Egyptian Communist Party, the Avant-Garde Socialist Party of Algeria and the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco--met in Baghdad, Iraq, and issued a joint statement in which they supported our government's stand on the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue." According to the radio, the statement said: "In past months, Cambodia has engaged in dangerous provocative acts along the border with Vietnam with a view to causing difficulties to healing of the wounds of war and to preventing the consolidation of national unification and socialist construction in Vietnam. The SRV is eager to peacefully solve this conflict through negotiations. Vietnam's correct views enjoy the support of all patriotic and progressive Arab forces."

At 0900 GMT on 20 April the radio carries a brief report on a 13 April meeting between Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Relations Gonzalo Facio and the SRV ambassador. "At this meeting," the report says, "Mr Gonzalo Facio voiced support for the SRV Government's correct stand and positive proposals in the settlement of the Vietnam-Cambodia border problem."

At 1300 GMT on 20 April the radio notes the comments by GDR and Cuban papers in their recent issues. According to the radio, the GDR weekly HORIZONT, in that week's issue, devoted four pages to publishing the documents made public by the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 7 April on facts about the Vietnam-Cambodia border conflict. According to the radio, the paper commented: "These documents reject all incorrect allegations of the Cambodian side. They reaffirm the readiness and unchanged stand of the SRV Government in holding talks with Cambodia at any levels. They also set forth new proposals aimed at definitely settling the border problem facing the two countries."

Under the title "Vietnam Is Willing to Peacefully Solve Problems With Cambodia," the Cuban paper GRANMA of 18 April cited in the same broadcast, carried a dispatch from its Hanoi correspondent saying: "The SRV Government has sent a message to the Democratic Cambodian Government on the occasion of the third anniversary of the liberation of Cambodia. The message expressed the desire to solve the border problems through negotiations. The SRV Government hopes, together with the Cambodian Government, to settle problems between the two countries through negotiations on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence; and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs and nonaggression against each other's country."

At 2300 GMT on 20 April the radio carries a short report saying that the paper L'HUMANITE, organ of the French Communist Party, in a recent issue, had carried the SRV Government's message greeting Cambodia's liberation day and excerpted a NHAN DAN commentary entitled "It Is Necessary To Restore Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship." According to the report, L'HUMANITE said: "Vietnam has once again proposed talks to resolve the conflict and restore the solidarity and friendship between the two countries. The Cambodian authorities have answered with new military attacks."

In another short report at 1100 GMT on 22 April, the radio says that the Polish paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY of 20 April carried a commentary "exposing the Cambodian authorities' stubborn attitude in settling the problem of relations between Vietnam and Cambodia." The radio cites the commentary as saying: "The Vietnamese people always maintain solidarity and friendship and are eager for good neighborliness between the two nations. But the Cambodian authorities have refused to end their hostile acts against the Vietnamese people."

According to the report, the commentary pointed out: "Vietnam has on many occasions stressed that the question of the Indochina federation became moot with the collapse of French-ruled Indochina. Vietnam has expressed her willingness to hold talks to solve the problem of relations with Cambodia."

At 1100 GMT on 25 April, the radio reports on a comment by the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO of 24 April. After introducing the two documents of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the facts about the conflict, the radio cites the paper as saying: "The SRV has continually shown its good will and willingness to solve the conflict through negotiations. The SRV Government's three-point proposal basis for the amicable settlement of the present situation and for the restoration of good neighborly relations between the two countries. But it is regrettable that Vietnam's intelligent and responsible proposal for solving the problem has not been constructively responded to by the Cambodian authorities. On the contrary, they have tried to add insult to injury."

At 1100 GMT on 27 April, the radio says that "on 26 April, the all-India peace and solidarity organization issued a statement supporting our government's proposals aimed at settling the problem of relations between Vietnam and Cambodia by peaceful means. It said: The settlement of this problem through negotiations will be consistent with the interests of the two countries and will contribute to consolidating peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The all-India peace and solidarity organization calls on the Cambodian leaders to end the armed conflict and sit down at the negotiating table."

The same broadcast reports that "on 24 April, after receiving SRV Ambassador to Syria Long Thuan Phuoc, Mr (Mahmoud Ali), chairman of the Syrian Arab Republic's National Assembly, stated: We support Vietnam's stand aimed at settling the border conflict through negotiations in the spirit of friendship and fraternity between the two peoples who used to be united in the struggle against the common enemy."

Another short report on the same broadcast says: "The Sri Lankan papers DAILY MIRROR and DAILY NEWS of 20, 21 and 24 April published the full text of a NHAN DAN 17 April commentary under different titles and said: The Cambodian side's hostile policy toward the Vietnamese people has caused concern among the legitimate friends of the two peoples, while it is welcomed by the imperialists and international reactionaries who nurture great ambitions in Southeast Asia. In the interest of peace and friendship in this region and for the goal of the nonaligned movement, we hope that the Cambodian side will quickly answer the SRV Government's logical and reasonable proposal mentioned in its 5 February 1978 statement."

NOTE ON ECONOMIC AID, COOPERATION SIGNED WITH JAPAN

OW281517Y Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Apr (VNA)--A note on economic aid and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Japan was signed here today by Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang and Japanese Ambassador Takaki Hasegawa on behalf of their respective governments.

FIRST HANOI-VIENTIANE-BANGKOK FLIGHT TO BE 22 MAY

EK301735Y Hanoi VNA in English 1640 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Apr (VNA)--The first flight from Hanoi to Vientiane and Bangkok will be made on 22 May at international Thu Do (capital) airport.

Every week three flights will be made on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday by Vietnam Air Lines, Thai Airways Company (TAC) and the Lao civil aviation.

This new air route will link the capitals of Vietnam, Laos and Thailand in implementation of the agreement on air transport signed between the governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and between Vietnam and the Kingdom of Thailand.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN HANOI 30 APRIL

BK301655Y Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Apr (VNA)--A delegation of the Unified Political Organisation--National Front and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the organization, member of the Presidential Council and prime minister of the government, arrived here today on an official friendly visit to Vietnam.

Chi Linh Square in Hanoi this afternoon was bedecked with Vietnamese and South Yemeni national flags, slogans and streamers welcoming the Vietnamese people's distinguished, close friend from the Middle East, whose arrival coincided with Vietnam's third victory day anniversary.

At 1630 (Hanoi time), as the motorcade carrying the delegation drove up in the square, Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and premier; Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and minister of national defence; Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice premier; and Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat went up to the limousines to greet Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani and his party.

Red-scarved Hanoi young pioneers presented the South Yemeni guests with bouquets of flowers. After the military band struck up the national anthems of the two countries, Premier Pham Van Dong guided Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani to review a guard of honour of the Vietnam People's Army and shake hands with other Vietnamese party and state leaders and members of the diplomatic corps present at the ceremony.

Cheers and hurrahs burst out as Premier Pham Van Dong and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani waved to the representatives of the Hanoi population.

In a statement to Vietnamese and foreign journalists, the delegation expressed its elation to visit Vietnam and the heroic Vietnamese people and its admiration for the Communist Party of Vietnam's stand and success in uniting the Vietnamese nation.

Banquet Held 30 April

BK301730Y Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Apr (VNA)--A state banquet was given this evening at the presidential palace by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in honour of the delegation of the Unified Political Organisation--National Front [UPO--NF] and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and premier; Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice premier and minister of national defence; Le Thanh Nghi, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee

and vice premier; Vice Premier Huynh Tan Phat; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee and director of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Board; Nguyen Xien, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Nguyen Co Thach, member of the party Central Committee and deputy foreign minister; and other senior officials.

On the South Yemeni side were 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, Political Bureau member of the UPO--NF member of the Presidential Council, prime minister and head of the delegation; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee of the UPO--NF and minister of building; Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the Central Committee of the UPO--NF and minister of trade and supply; 'Abdullah Ahmad Bukayr, member of the Central Committee of the UPO--NF and minister of health; Salih Munasir Assiely, member and assistant secretary for foreign relations, of the Central Committee of the UPO--NF; Ahmad Salih Hagib, ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Abu Bakr Sa'id Ba'abbad, director of the Asia and Australia Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Shafiq Muhammad Salim, charge d'affaires a.i. of the South Yemeni Embassy in Hanoi. Also present were many members of the diplomatic corps.

Premier Pham Van Dong and Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani delivered speeches at the banquet. The two leaders proposed toasts to more brilliant achievements of the Vietnamese and South Yemeni peoples' cause of defending their national independence and building progressive and prosperous countries, and to the constant consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples. The banquet took place in a fraternal atmosphere.

NHAN DAN Hails Visit

OW290847Y Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Apr (VNA)--NHAN DAN today greets the coming visit of the prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with an article entitled: "The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in Advance."

The paper begins by describing the vital place held by the republic in the southern part of the Arab Peninsula. It continues: "Though a small country with a small population, this young republic has bravely resisted schemes by the imperialists and their henchmen. It has not only maintained, but has even pushed ahead a national democratic revolution.

"Under the banner of the Unified Political Organization--National Front with Abd al-Fattah Isma'il as secretary-general, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has made untiring efforts to overcome the vestiges of colonialism. It has made initial gains in defending national independence and sovereignty, in transforming and developing the economy, and in cultural development."

NHAN DAN says: "In diplomacy, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, an active member of the non-aligned movement, is firmly pursuing an anti-imperialist policy. It supports the national liberation movements, and entertains relations of solidarity and friendship with the Palestinian people and the other fraternal Arab nations, and with the non-aligned countries and the socialist countries."

On relations with Vietnam, the paper says: "Since both countries had to fight colonialism and imperialism to gain independence and freedom, warm feelings of solidarity bound the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Vietnam [existed] at a fairly early date. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen established diplomatic relations at embassy level with the then Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1968. The following year it did the same with the Republic of South Vietnam. An agreement on cultural cooperation was signed with Vietnam in 1974. Then came the visits of Salim Rubayyi' Ali, chairman of the Presidential Council, and of Muhammad Salih Yafa'i, foreign minister and member of the Political Bureau of the Unified Political Organization--National Front, to be followed by a visit of Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vietnamese foreign minister and member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee. These were important marks of the development of the friendly relations between the two countries."

"We believe that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will steadily advance along the path of independence, progress and prosperity, and that the friendship between the peoples of the two countries will be developed with great success," the paper concludes.

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN HANOI 29 APRIL

OW291549Y Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Apr (VNA)--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived here today for a friendship visit at the invitation of Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Milos Minic was welcomed by Nguyen Duy Trinh, Dang Viet Chau, minister for foreign trade; Vu Van Can, minister of public health; and Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs. Ambassador Duric Ekrem and diplomatic officials of the Yugoslav Embassy here were present. Nguyen Duy Trinh gave a banquet here tonight in honour of Milos Minic and his party.

Received by Pham Van Dong

OW301545Y Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Apr (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong today received Milos Minic, vice president and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, now on a friendly visit to Vietnam. Present on this occasion was Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs, and Yugoslav Ambassador to Vietnam Duric Ekrem.

Meets Nguyen Huu Tho

OW301547Y Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Apr (VNA)--Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho today warmly received Milos Minic, vice president and federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who handed him a letter from President Jozip Broz Tito to President Ton Duc Thang. Present at the reception were Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Luong and Duric Ekrem, Yugoslav ambassador to Vietnam.

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VIETNAM

LUIS CORVALAN VISITS HO CHI MINH CITY 28-30 APRIL

BK301733Y Hanoi VNA in English 1642 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 30 Apr (VNA)--Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, his wife and his party visited Ho Chi Minh City from 28-30 April in the company of Nguyen Thanh Le, member and deputy director of the Foreign Relations Board of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The Chilean guests were greeted at their arrival by Vo Van Kiet, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the city's party committee; Tran Ngoc Ban, member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the city's party committee, and others.

This morning, Luis Corvalan, his wife and his party took place in the presidium of the city's people's rally in celebration of the third victory day anniversary and May Day.

During their stay in Ho Chi Minh City, the Chilean guests called on the city's party committee, cordially conversed with representatives of various strata of the city's population, visited the Nha Rong pier in Saigon port where, in 1911, Nguyen Tat Thanh (later President Ho Chi Minh) left Vietnam to seek the road to save the country, visited the city's exhibition of export goods and called at a school for rehabilitation of human dignity reserved for former prostitutes, drug addicts and other victims of the old regime. The Chilean guests were later honoured at a banquet given by the city's party committee.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES PHILIPPINE AMBASSADOR

OW291631Y Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Apr (VNA)--Juan B. Cruz Jr, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines, today called on Premier Pham Van Dong. The premier cordially talked with the ambassador.

XUAN THUY RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY HISTORY DELEGATION

OW291641Y Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Apr (VNA)--A delegation of the Institute of Party History of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, led by the institute's deputy director Andras Zsilak, has visited Vietnam at the invitation of the Commission for Research into Party History of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. During its stay, the delegation met the said commission and visited Ho Chi Minh City and the Quang Minh coal mining area.

On 28 April it was received by Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCF Central Committee, who had a cordial talk with it. Present on this occasion were Ha Huy Giap and Tran Tien, vice chairmen of the commission. Hungarian Ambassador Lajos Karsai was also present. The delegation left here for home today.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Hanoi, 29 Apr--Guiliano Berturrioli, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy, left here today for a new assignment abroad.
[Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW]

AUSTRALIA STRAINED BY ARRIVAL OF MORE VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

OW251722Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Customs, quarantine and immigration officials have begun interviewing 49 Vietnamese refugees who arrived in Darwin this morning aboard four small boats. A spokesman for the Immigration Department said officials would piece together stories of the voyage. This information would go to the minister and the committee which determines the status of refugees.

The latest group of refugees, 38 men, 7 women and 4 children, brings to more than 1,200 the number to reach north Australia in boats since the end of the Vietnam war. The government believes as many as 12 more refugee boats are heading for Australia from Vietnam.

In disclosing that they had learned of the impending refugee influx from diplomatic sources, immigration officials added that Australia may have to take a harder line toward the boat people. In Sydney tonight the immigration minister, Mr Mackellar, said he was considering approaching governments in the Indochina area for further talks on the refugee problem. Mr Mackellar said Australia did not have the capacity to accept an unlimited number of refugees. The government was trying to obtain an international response to what he called this tragic situation. Mr Mackellar said the numbers involved were such that Malaysia, Thailand and Australia could not be expected to carry the entire burden. Other countries should be playing their part as well.

Tougher Policy Outlined

OW282222Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] A tougher line against the entry of Indochinese boat people into Australia has been outlined by the minister for immigration and ethnic affairs, Mr Mackellar. He said in Canberra today that these people might be sent back to Vietnam if it was found they were not genuine refugees. Mr Mackellar said he was waiting for a report from the Attorney General's Department on a Vietnamese fishing vessel, the VSNG 1028, which arrived in Darwin last month. Some of the people who arrived on the boat were now in jail in Darwin. It was alleged they had taken over the vessel illegally and in a manner which may have led to loss of life.

Asked if he was concerned about punishment that might be given to anyone deported to Vietnam, Mr Mackellar said he was concerned about genuine refugees. Those who were not must be prepared to (?face) the consequences.

Earlier this week it was reported that as many as 12 more refugee boats were heading for Australia. The latest group of 38 to arrive in small boats brings to more than 1,200 the number reaching north Australia this way and the government in Canberra has warned that this could be regarded as "queue jumping," getting in ahead of those already approved by Australian immigration officers in Southeast Asia.

MALAYSIA

RITHAUDDEEN COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE, BANGLADESH VISIT

BK301105Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Malaysia has called for stronger unity and solidarity among Islamic nations to achieve further economic progress. The minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, told newsmen this on his return to Kuala Lumpur after attending the ninth session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference in Dakar, Senegal.

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said the member countries also felt the need for more economic cooperation. There was general consensus for solidarity not only toward achieving economic progress, but also to encourage new contacts in the economic field for closer cooperation among Islamic countries. The minister urged Islamic nations to make a special effort to jointly solve economic matters. This was important as all of them were either developing countries or belonged to the group of 77.

Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said that during the conference Malaysia urged Islamic countries to find ways and means of solving their problems and to make greater efforts to establish the common fund. He hoped UNCTAD would convene a conference as soon as possible to discuss the matter.

On bilateral relations with Bangladesh, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said Malaysia has agreed in principle to assist that country to improve its technology in rubber and palm oil. Malaysian experts in these two industries will be sent to Bangladesh to assist in the matter.

The foreign minister said that while in Dacca earlier, he also signed an agreement to formalize cultural cooperation between the two countries. Under the agreement there will be exchanges of professors, artists and other cultural experts. In return, Bangladesh has agreed to provide more places for Malaysians to study in medicine, dentistry and other technical subjects.

THAI-MALAYSIAN BORDER COMMITTEE MEETS, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

BK280346Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK

[Joint communique issued at the end of the 23d meeting of the Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee in Kuala Lumpur on 27 April]

[Text] The 23d meeting of the Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee was held on 27 April in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. His Excellency Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie, Malaysian home affairs minister, headed the Malaysian delegation, and His Excellency Gen Lek Naeomali, Thai defense minister, headed the Thai delegation.

The two sides reviewed security measures taken along the common Thai-Malaysian border under the agreement reached at the meeting in April 1977. They noted with satisfaction that, as a result of three joint suppression operations launched by Thai and Malaysian security forces over the year, communist terrorists operating along the common border have considerably lost both their morale and popular support. These losses caused the communist terrorists to resort to violent tactics against the population, including acts of intimidating, threats, vandalism and assassination.

The Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee reviewed with satisfaction previous operations by Thai and Malaysian official units concerned in their efforts to preserve peace, maintain security and promote development work along the common border.

They agreed to continue joint military operations against communist terrorists. Meanwhile, joint efforts will continue on development projects to improve the living conditions of the people along the common border.

The Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee noted with satisfaction the success of the joint operational command test codenamed "Salamat Sawatdi 1", the first of its kind to be carried out by Thai and Malaysian security forces, which resulted in an improvement of coordination between the security forces of the two countries. It was also an efficiency test of routine operations carried out by Thai and Malaysian security forces.

The 23d meeting of the Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee was conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and good understanding between the Thai and Malaysian delegations. The next meeting is scheduled to take place in Thailand in 1979.

Review of Joint Efforts

BK281551Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday Malaysia and Thailand met in Kuala Lumpur to review the security situation along the common border. The Border Committee meeting was the first of its kind to be held this year following four combined operations against the communist terrorists in the border region last year. "Operation Big Star" launched in January last year, and subsequently followed by "Big Star 2" and "Sacred Ray" 1 and 2 brought telling effects on the enemy in the Betong salient and the Sadao and Weng districts of Thailand.

With heavy air and artillery supports Malaysian and Thai troops thrust to the communist-infested areas, dealing the enemy a bloody nose. Enemy hideouts were destroyed and the communist terrorists were put on the run.

In the wake of the military operations, Malaysia and Thailand have not dropped their guard. In fact, the two nations have been working even closer to strengthen the security in the border areas. People living along the region have been encouraged to play a significant role in the fight against the enemy. The campaign to gain the support of the people has been highly successful--(to the extent) of the formation of village protection volunteer forces. At the same time Malaysia and Thailand are also looking into ways of enhancing the socioeconomic advances of the people. The authorities of the two countries have recognized that the economic and social well-being of the people is just as important as military action in defeating the enemy.

On the military side, Malaysia and Thailand have been mapping out a new strategy against the enemy in the event the terrorists attempt a comeback. Some reports said they are already planning such a move. But chances of the enemy making any headway are slim. This is because Malaysian and Thai troops are well prepared to foil their plans. Just a month ago the armed forces were engaged in a joint military exercise to test their capability. The exercise has been most useful in working out an approach that would help the two sides mount the offensive against the enemy.

Malaysia's home affairs minister, Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie, has said that the two nations would carry out exercises of this nature until the two security forces could fight as one against the communist terrorists in the border. And if the enemy right now is thinking of resuming their activities in the border region, let him be warned that Malaysia and Thailand are well prepared to face the challenge. In fact Malaysian and Thai troops have already launched surprise attacks on certain enemy positions in the border region.

Given their experience in four major operations, the armed forces will be well placed to strike effectively at the enemy.

There will be no letup in the fight against the enemy. Malaysia and Thailand are determined to defeat the communist terrorists along the border whatever the cost.

COORDINATED BORDER PATROLS WITH THAILAND TO BE UPGRADED

BK281041Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Malaysia and Thailand are to upgrade their coordinated patrols along the common border to eliminate illegal activities, including piracy and smuggling. The Thai minister of defense, Gen Lek Naeomali, told a news conference in Kuala Lumpur today that a naval base at Phangnga Province on the west coast of Thailand was being constructed. On the other hand, Malaysia has ordered another 5 patrol craft to make it a total of 10 from a local shipyard in Labuan to supplement the patrols. This matter has also been discussed by both sides at the General Border Committee meeting yesterday.

Minister of Home Affairs Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie, who was also at the press conference, said that constant surveillance of the coastal border would be conducted. He said Indonesia and Singapore would also cooperate. A greater vigilance of naval operation was important to reduce illegal activities besides upgrading patrol work.

SINGAPORE

ACTIVITIES OF VISITING AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTED

BK281323Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Visiting Australian Defense Minister Denis James Killen held talks with Mr Lee Kuan Yew for more than an hour at the palace annex building this afternoon. Earlier Mr Killen, who is on a 3-day official visit, called on President Sheares at the palace.

Mr Killen, who is accompanied by four senior defense officials, also met Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Goh Keng Swee at the Ministry of Defense. He also had talks with the Foreign Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam at the city hall. Mr Killen will be attending a dinner hosted by Dr and Mrs Goh Keng Swee at the TBS Penthouse tonight.

Departs for Home 29 April

BK291504Y Singapore Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 29 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Australian defense minister Denis James Killen has said that the Australian and Singapore governments have promised themselves ready to see how the defense cooperation between the two countries can be furthered through the holding of exercises, examining techniques and exchanging of personnel. Mr Killen was speaking to newsmen at the airport this evening before he left for home after a 3-day official visit. He added that Australia is of the view that the stability of this region is of importance to the stability of the world. He pointed out that there will be no change in Australia's role in the five-power defense arrangement. On his talks with Singapore leaders, Mr Killen said there have been clear expressions of understanding between the two countries. There is, he said, a substantial area for defense cooperation between Australia and Singapore.

Mr Killen, who was accompanied by his wife and four senior defense officials, was seen off at the airport by Minister of State for Defense Bernard Chen.

MARCOS TO DISCUSS HUMAN RIGHTS WITH MONDALE

OW290759Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos today defined the position of the new society as regards to human rights. He told a gathering of Barangay captains in Ilocos Norte that as far as the new society is concerned human rights meant the right of the people to peace and order and stability and full opportunity to earn adequate livelihood and achieve a decent standard of living. These are the basic human rights to which the new society is committed, the president told the Barangay captains in Region 2 gathered to a working lunch at his residence in Baay where they discussed ways of extending economic aid to the region.

The president specified the Philippine position on this issue in as much as the subject of human rights will be one of the topics on the agenda in the forthcoming talks between Philippine officials headed by the president himself and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale and his party. The U.S. vice president will arrive in Manila for an official visit on 2 May. They will also take up with President Marcos the military bases, economic and trade issues. As he stated the policy of the new society on human rights, the president said we will move on to other things only after we have provided this basic need.

MARCOS INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD281350Y Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 25 Apr 78 p 6 LD

[Interview granted by Ferdinand Marcos, president of the Philippines, to AL-AHRAM correspondent Sami Hashim in Manila--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Following the completion of elections for the National Assembly, how do you view future developments in the country?

[Answer] The purpose of the elections was to create new political cadres that would help the executive authority, which for a long time was invested in the president of the republic, who had to shoulder the entire burden of ruling.

The establishment of the National Assembly has enabled the creation of the post of prime minister, which I will also assume. I will be helped by a council of ministers who will be individually responsible to the parliament.

When I signed the presidential decision last February, calling on the elections to elect their representatives to the first National Assembly in 5 years, the date set for holding the elections was 2 April. But the election was postponed to 7 April to give all the political parties sufficient opportunity to prepare for the election battle.

These elections are an important step toward shifting from a presidential government to a parliamentary one. They are also a test of the political maturity of the Philippine people after 5 years of "emergency governments."

The elections were necessary to complete the reform and development of our political institutions, just as the elections were a test for the political leaders themselves in that they show to what extent political attitudes have changed in the past 5 years.

In the beginning, some of the citizens were apprehensive of holding new elections because they were afraid that the new elections would be held on the same pattern of the old communities, against which we declared a revolution in 1972. But the recent general elections, as foreign observers have witnessed, were held in an atmosphere of sound democracy and showed the political maturity of the electors and their ability to choose their real representatives to parliament.

[Question] Some foreign newspapers said that the call for elections came as a result of an "advice" by the United States. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] What has been said by these papers is absolutely untrue and without any foundation. The Western countries always claim credit for every development achieved by the developing and small countries.

When I declared emergency law in 1972 I said that this law would not remain forever and that we must go back to the sound democratic system. I remember that at that time members of parliament still considered themselves representatives of the people who elected them under the previous regimes. But all the people's factions objected to such representation and agreed with me that the parliament that existed then no longer represented the people.

[Question] What is your opinion of the future of U.S.-Philippines relations and on what do you believe these relations should be based in the future?

[Answer] Regarding our relations with the United States, we do not only consider ourselves just friends with it but real allies. We must lay down firm, solid and mutually agreed foundations based on mutual understanding, shunning doubts which are sometimes cast on our relations. Problems sometimes crop up between members of the same family but through mutual understanding it will become easy to solve them.

In fact our relations with the United States at present involve two problems: first, the military agreements, which give the United States the right to maintain some military bases in our country and second, the question of trade relations.

The United States links the two problems together while we do not see the need to do so. It insists on the need to discuss the military problem first, or to find a solution for it, after which it will discuss the question of trade relations, which has seriously affected the export of major Philippine commodities--such as sugar and coconut oil--to the United States, since the United States has been refusing to import such goods.

Although we agree with the U.S. views regarding security in Southeast Asia, this should not prejudice the principle of national sovereignty on our territories.

[Question] What is, therefore, the future of the existing U.S. military bases in the Philippines?

[Answer] Negotiations between us and the United States which began 2 years ago and are still going on, are centered on the question of how long the U.S. military bases will stay in the Philippines, because the agreements concerning these bases, which were concluded before I became president, provide for these bases to remain 99 years.

But when I assumed office I asked the U.S. officials for this period to end 25 years from the date of signing the treaty on the establishment of these bases.

Our principled stand in negotiations regarding military bases with our U.S. friends has always been and will always remain that these bases are Filipino, must be owned by the Filipino people and that the Filipino flag and no other flag should fly over them. If the United States wishes to use these bases it must understand that this should be done with the approval of the Philippine Government and with conditions acceptable to it.

I have told our U.S. friends that the world has changed. When the previous governments signed the treaty establishing the bases, the situation was different in that the world was divided into communist and noncommunist countries and it was then necessary that we should ally ourselves with the United States in order to confront the communist states. But now in the era of detente and the multiplicity of powers in each camp, the situation is different.

[Question] But your government recently adopted a serious political decision providing for the establishment of diplomatic relations with a number of socialist countries. How do you evaluate this decision?

[Answer] The establishment of completely normal diplomatic relations with socialist states--with the Soviet Union and China, for example--has enabled us to have natural and easy contact with them. They are two world powers which, as we must recognize, have interests in the area. Our contact with them has also insured protection of our national interests. This does not mean that we have been influenced by their ideologies. Our relations with the United States still allow us to describe ourselves as real allies of it, but the existence of such relations with major socialist countries has opened new markets for us which had a great effect in compensating our losses when the United States stopped importing our products.

[Question] What was the outcome of the recent visit to Philippines by the PRC deputy premier?

[Answer] The results were extremely positive in that they indeed strengthened present relations between us and the PRC.

It is worth noting that the PRC deputy premier's visit to our country was of special significance, since the choice has fallen on the Philippines among the ASEAN group (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines). The choice indicates our country's status in China, which is the leader of the world's developing countries. I have always said that policy changes can occur with changes in national interests, but no one can change anything in geography. In other words, China is our neighbor--a fact which is impossible to ignore.

[Question] How can the Philippines maintain balanced relations with the three world powers--the PRC, the Soviet Union and the United States?

[Answer] Of course we cannot ignore the most populous country in the world--China--which alone represents one-quarter of the world's inhabitants. Regarding the United States, our relations with it are those of an ally. As for the Soviet Union, there is no disputing the fact that it is a superpower and has worldwide interests.

Our principle is to cooperate with all the countries on the basis of noninterference in domestic affairs and within the principles of the UN Charter. These states are permanent members of the Security Council.

[Question] Mr President, allow me to talk now about internal matters in the Philippines, foremost of which is the problem of the Moslems. [paragraph continues]

Even though it is a domestic problem, it has far-reaching repercussions for all the Islamic countries. What are the new developments in this problem since our previous meeting last year?

[Answer] We have invited the Moro front for direct talks, and we showed our readiness to contact those who represent them without any interference from abroad, particularly without Libya's interference, as happened last year. In fact the problem facing us in the negotiations is the crisis that broke out within the Moro front itself and the struggle for power between the leadership of Hashim Salamah and that of Nur Miswari, each of whom claims the right to represent the Moslems in the southern Philippines. This is in addition to the fact that the mutineers' military commands are no longer loyal to any of them. This has created another problem for us: who will be committed with us in case of any agreement reached? It is known that several violations occurred since the cease-fire agreement was signed less than a year ago.

[Question] Does your government have any new proposals for solving this problem?

[Answer] The new parliament will lay down a new constitutional basis for the country, including the application of the system of local governments. The republic will be divided into 10 regions, each of which will have noncentralized rule while self-rule will be applied in the southern areas which are inhabited by Moslems. Where the Moslems form the majority they will have senior executive posts to administer the affairs of the regions the majority of whose inhabitants they represent.

Incidentally, even before going ahead in applying this system, the government is financing economic programs to develop the Moslem areas and is spending double the amounts it is spending on the rest of the regions.

Generally, we would like to begin a direct peaceful dialog with the real representatives of the Moslems to achieve stability throughout the country.

[Question] At one stage of the negotiations with the Moslem Philippine leaders the Philippine Government accepted Libya's mediation. What were the results of such mediation?

[Answer] It seems to us that we have wasted our time for nothing during the period of Libya's mediation. From now on we will seek direct negotiations with the Moslem leaders without any foreign mediation.

[Question] What are your plans regarding the Islamic foreign ministers conference which is to be held in Dakar where the problem of Mindanao will be discussed?

[Answer] We have sent a delegation to the conference consisting of three ambassadors to explain and clarify our views on the situation of Moslems in Mindanao in the southern Philippines, despite our insistence that this is a purely domestic matter.

We will hold a dialog with Karim Jay, general secretary of the Islamic Conference, regarding the Moslem situation in the Philippines.

TRIAL OF COMMUNIST LEADER POSTPONED UNTIL 5 MAY

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[Text] The trial of captured communist leader Jose Maria Sison and his eight coaccused was postponed to 5 May. This came about when Sison failed to show up at the Moran Hall of Justice Fort Bonifacio. Of the accused, five are under military custody and the rest were released temporarily. Sison was charged with the violation of the antisubversive law since his capture with his wife last year 10 November.

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